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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Meaningless Agreement

In form the agreement signed between Soviet Russia and the East German Government has the appearance of providing substantial concessions to the East Germans, but what they will amount to in substance is a very big question mark. The proposal to end reparations payments sounds highly generous, but all it actually amounts to is a belated gesture which has little meaning. The Russians have already exacted so much from East Germany since 1945 in the way of capital and consumer goods that any further plundering must mean the complete collapse of the East German economy. The Russians have now realised this and, purely in their own interests, have decided to end what they euphemistically call "payment of reparations." The second promise—to cut Soviet occupation costs to a level equal to five per cent of the East German budget—is another specious "concession," for in practice this would mean a raid on all sources of revenue and might well in effect bring no actual relief to the country's finances. The decision to wipe out post-war German debts to Russia strikes a truly magnanimous note, but it is necessary to consider it in relation to the fact that already the Soviets have obtained from the East Germans at least \$2,000,000,000 in reparations during the last eight years, have made East Germany pay all occupation costs for Soviet troops, and in addition required payment for all goods and services afforded the conquered area by the Soviets. In reality, therefore, the Eastern Zone of Germany has been practically bled white by the Russian occupation forces.

THE Russians have offered other "concessions." One is to increase deliveries of staple commodities, notably food, to the East Germans, but here again it is a gesture which circumstances have forced the Soviets to make, and lacks entirely the virtue of spontaneity. The June 17 riots and the subsequent enthusiasm which the East Germans displayed for the Eisenhower food parcels scheme were illuminating manifestations of the appalling food shortages which the East Germans are suffering. And that shortage can be directly attributed to the satellite government's neglect of the country's agricultural industry plus the rapacious demands of the Russians on consumer goods which the East Germans have produced. The East German people will suffer no illusions concerning the motive behind the Soviet promise of providing them with more daily necessities. It is nothing more than a ploy to release a number of German war prisoners which, expressed in that manner, may mean anything. One interpretation could be that the Soviets are now willing to send back home some prisoners of war who have been serving in slave labour camps for eight years and whose usefulness is now considered to have come to an end. But however grandiose the agreement between Russia and East Germany may sound, it is noticeable that there is not the slightest hint about giving the East German more freedom, or that the Soviets are willing to relax in any degree their tight hold on the system and policies of the satellite government. The intelligent East German worker will not be slow to appreciate this shortcoming in a much-touted agreement.

IRAN'S TREASURY EMPTY

Italy Hit By Violent Storms

Rome, Aug. 23. Nearly 50 people were in hospital tonight and over 100 were homeless after two days of violent summer storms in north-eastern Italy. Damage to crops was estimated at hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling. Six people died in Southern Italy in three different firework explosions brought on by heat or lightning.—Reuter

Red Agents Steal US Secrets

Washington, Aug. 23. The Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee reported today that Communist secret agents were still operating within agencies of the United States Government. In a detailed study of Communist infiltration since the early 1930s, the report said: "Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the Communists." The report, which took a year to prepare, said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Government security agencies "had reported extensive information about this Communist penetration." But it added, "little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until Congressional Committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy."

The report said that the infiltration began in the depression years of the early 1930s into agencies handling relief or economic affairs, and later shifted into the defence and foreign policy agencies, including those concerned with the United Nations. It said the conspirators had sworn oaths to deny Communist Party membership, had helped each other secure promotions, and had protected one another. "In general the Communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing Congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative re-organisations—always serving the interest of their Soviet sponsors." "Policies and programmes laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security,"—Reuter.

Another Son For Charlie Chaplin

Lausanne, Aug. 23. Mrs Charles Chaplin, wife of the actor, gave birth to her fifth child, a boy, at a nursing home here tonight. Mrs Chaplin is former Oonah O'Neill, daughter of playwright Eugene O'Neill.—Reuter.

Coach Plunges 300Ft: Five People Killed

Penrith, Aug. 23. Five people were killed and 35 injured when a motor coach plunged 300 feet from a mountain road at 24 miles an hour today. The accident occurred in mist which shrouded the mountainous West England all day. The coach, carrying a party of day trippers from Penrith to the seaside, crashed through a wall and careered down into a ravine 300 feet below, turning over several times as it fell. An official at Westmorland County Hospital, where the casualties were taken, said tonight some had been discharged.

Immediate Aid Imperative, Says Shah FEELS WORRIED

Tehran, Aug. 23. The Shah of Persia said here today that the nation's Treasury was "very empty" and "immediate help is imperative." He declared: "We do not ask any nation in particular and we are not beggars. 'However we must have help now if we are to save the country.'"

The Shah, who made a triumphant return to Tehran yesterday after six days' exile in Rome, made the statement to reporters at a tea party in the gardens of Saadabad Palace.

When a reporter asked him if Persia would be willing to accept Soviet aid, the 33-year-old monarch replied gravely: "We are ready to accept help from anyone."

The Shah accused the regime of Dr Mohammed Mossadegh, whose government was overthrown by last Wednesday's military uprising—paying the way for the ruler's return—of bequeathing a "terrible" situation. He said the Mossadegh Government's "mistakes" would be published soon.

The Shah, whose beautiful Queen, Soraya, remains in Rome, announced that the distribution of crown lands to needy peasants will be resumed tomorrow. He began this land reform two years ago on his own initiative.

Correspondents commented that the Shah looked sad and seemed worried about his country's future. He told them: "If help does not come we will have night-mare struggles with the present situation." The Shah said he slept soundly last night for the first time since his brief exile began. And this sleep was only because he was exhausted.

Speaking of foreign policy the Shah said it was "much too soon" to resume relations with Britain. His only move in the foreign field would be to change many ambassadors, he said. "A FIREWORK" The Shah said the uprising has started like "a firework". Dr Mossadegh would have been torn to pieces if he had been caught, he declared.

If Hussein Fatemi, Dr Mossadegh's Foreign Minister, appeared now he would probably be killed by the people who hated him, the Shah added. "So far there is no news of his whereabouts but we hope to catch him soon" the Shah said.

He said he would not allow photographers to take pictures of Dr Mossadegh in prison as the former Prime Minister objected. "Decency" forbade him to authorise photographs against Dr Mossadegh's wishes, he said. The Shah repeated that he was sure 99% of Persians supported his rule. Tanks and armed guards, however, still surrounded his residence.

Finance Minister Ali Amin told reporters today: "My first job is to find enough money to pay the August salaries of Government employees."

Sabotage Caused Derailment

Lille, Aug. 23. Sabotage caused a derailment of the Falmes-Paris Express at Bentalment, near here last night, officials said today. The train was travelling at almost walking pace when the engine and three compartments jumped the track at a junction. A train mechanic was slightly injured.

TREMORS AGAIN SHAKE ALGIERS

Algiers, Aug. 23. The second series of earth tremors in two days shook Algiers today. The shocks were of less intensity than those registered early yesterday. No casualties were reported but several houses were damaged.—Reuter.



Korean Conference Decision This Week

New York, Aug. 23. The dispute over Indian participation in the Korean Peace Conference is expected to come to a vote in the United Nations about Wednesday or Thursday.

Lines have already been fairly drawn in the dispute with Britain leading the apparent majority in favour of Indian participation and the United States persisting in its opposition and hoping to persuade a large enough minority to block Indian participation.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State, who has been the chief British spokesman in the debate and the private discussions with American and other delegates about the conference, was due to leave New York by air tonight to begin his holiday before returning for the next regular session of the Assembly set for September 15.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's permanent delegate to the United Nations, will take over leadership of the delegation. The compromise proposal regarding Soviet participation in the conference, which had also been in dispute between Britain and the United States, looks like going through without any great difficulty. It would recommend a seat for the Soviet Union "provided the other side desires it."

CRUCIAL ISSUE

India has now become the crucial issue.

The reasons for the United States opposition: 1. That under the terms of the article in the Armistice agreement recommending the conference, non-belligerents cannot attend and that if this rule were broken in India's case, then other non-belligerents could claim seats thus swamping the ranks to unwieldy proportions.

2. American belief that India as a neutral in East-West controversies and in the Korean issue might offer unpopular proposals which would be difficult to oppose.

3. The threat of President Syngman Rhee of South Korea to boycott the conference if India attends.

In an effort to influence the United Nations membership against voting for India, there was a possibility that the South Korean observer to the United Nations might take the floor in the Political Committee this week to announce his Government's opposition to India.

Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, the chief American delegate, has explained that the principal aim of the United States Government is to achieve a Korean settlement so that the 500,000 American troops in Korea can be brought home.

He has inferred that to recommend a seat for India would only hinder this process. The dispute over India has simmered for the past ten days and now has become the chief centre of interest at the United Nations.—China Mail Special.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ESCAPE

Tunis, Aug. 23. Forty-five convicted Tunisian political prisoners escaped from Tunis gaol today through a hole they had dug in one of the walls.

Police disclosed here that the prisoners, all Tunisian Nationalists, had thoroughly planned to escape. General Antonine Garba, French commander-in-chief in Tunisia, who has special emergency powers, immediately ordered the prison director, a French civilian, to be suspended.

He also had the French sergeant in charge of the prison guard and a French sentry placed under close arrest and charged with negligence. Four of the prisoners were later recaptured in the Tunis suburb of Kaghman.—Reuter.

Knowland Heads For Far East

San Francisco, Aug. 23. Senator William F. Knowland, Republican Majority leader of the Senate, left San Francisco this morning by air for a month's tour of the Far East.

Senator Knowland will visit Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Saigon, Bangkok, Indonesia and Manila and will confer with Dr Syngman Rhee, of South Korea; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and other leaders.

The Senator declined to comment on his trip, indicating he was travelling merely as an observer and hoped to have more to say when he returned to the United States on September 24.

Senator Knowland is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo at 12.30 p.m. Japan time, on Tuesday.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MISSING MEN

Manila, Aug. 23. The US Army and the Philippine armed forces, launched a joint team today to search for three Americans reported missing in the hills and jungles of Eastern Cagayan Province.

The Americans were civilian employees of the 29th Engineers' Topo Battalion. Their names were not disclosed by the Battalion headquarters, which are near Sangley Point in Cavite.

The Americans were part of the crew of a LCM on a survey mission. They disappeared while ashore to fetch a survey party which had landed earlier.—United Press.

In Happy Mood

BALLOON CRASHES: 4 KILLED

Cologne, Aug. 23. Four people were killed when a balloon crashed to day at Littfeld, near here, German police reported.

Eye-witnesses said the balloon, which left Cologne this morning, crashed from about 7,000 feet. The last log entry gave the height as 2,400 metres (about 7,900 feet).

The balloon was seen coming out of a cloud, descending fast. The crew had ditched ballast without effect. The balloon's basket was badly damaged and the passengers probably died immediately, the eye-witnesses said. The balloon's captain, Herr Cort Wilms, an engineer, was believed to be a veteran of about 41 balloon flights.

Unusual atmospheric effects were thought to have caused the crash.—Reuter.

Poland Follows Russia's Lead

London, Aug. 23. Warsaw Radio announced tonight that Poland will take no more reparations from East Germany after January 1, 1954.

The announcement followed a similar move by Russia disclosed in a communique on the Moscow visit of an East German delegation headed by the Prime Minister Herr Otto Grotewohl.—Reuter.

Sanctions Against Strikers Modified

Paris, Aug. 24. The French Government has agreed to modify sanctions taken against striking railwaymen, removing one of the chief obstacles to a normal return to work on the railways, according to sources close to the Government.

The other main obstacle to the railwaymen's return—the call of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGT) for a continued strike—persisted.

But the Communists had used penalties imposed on strikers to back their argument that the general agreement reached on Friday between the Government and the non-Communist unions was worthless. If the penalties were removed in most cases, and lightened in others, the CGT strike call is likely to prove less effective, Government sources hoped.

The Bureau of the National Assembly meets today (Monday) to decide whether to call back Parliament from its summer recess. The state of the strikes will determine the Bureau's decision.

NEW TEST AHEAD

When Parliament reassembles—now or in October—the Laniel Government, triumphantly elected only two months ago, will be tested afresh, but this time in the light of the popular revolt against its methods.

Rightly or wrongly, the first batch of reforms has failed to strike a spark in the public imagination.

If the Government's critics are right, the present Centre-Right coalition should logically soon be replaced by a Centre-Left coalition.

This would include the Socialists now in opposition, and also a large section of the parties represented in the existing Cabinet. More particularly, it would include the Popular Republicans, many Radicals, and probably an important number of Gaullist Deputies.

Such a government would, if it found able and imaginative leaders, have the advantage of being backed by the hopes of the manual and white-collar working classes.

On the other hand, it would run into the fierce hostility of numerous vested interests in agriculture and industry which cannot stage strikes but which have powerful Parliamentary lobbies.—Reuter.

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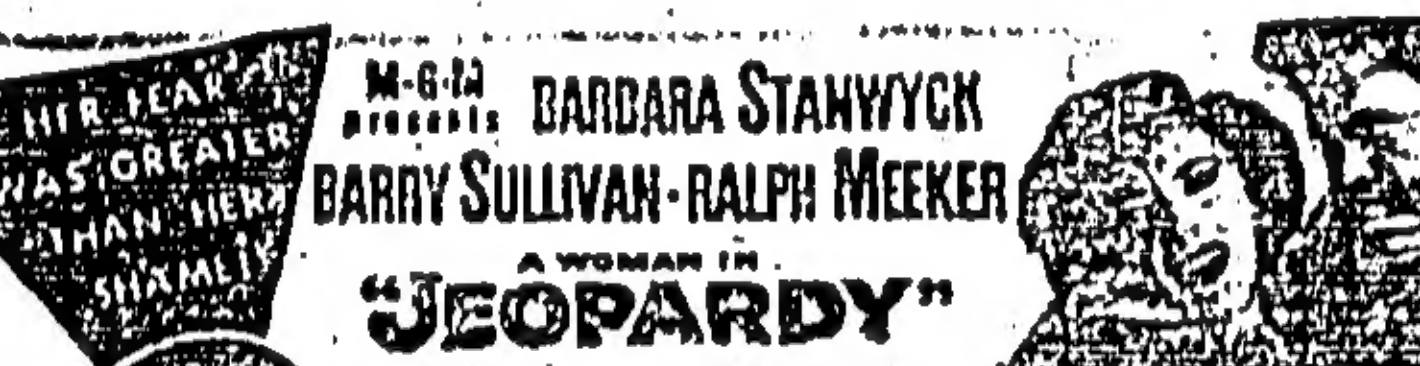
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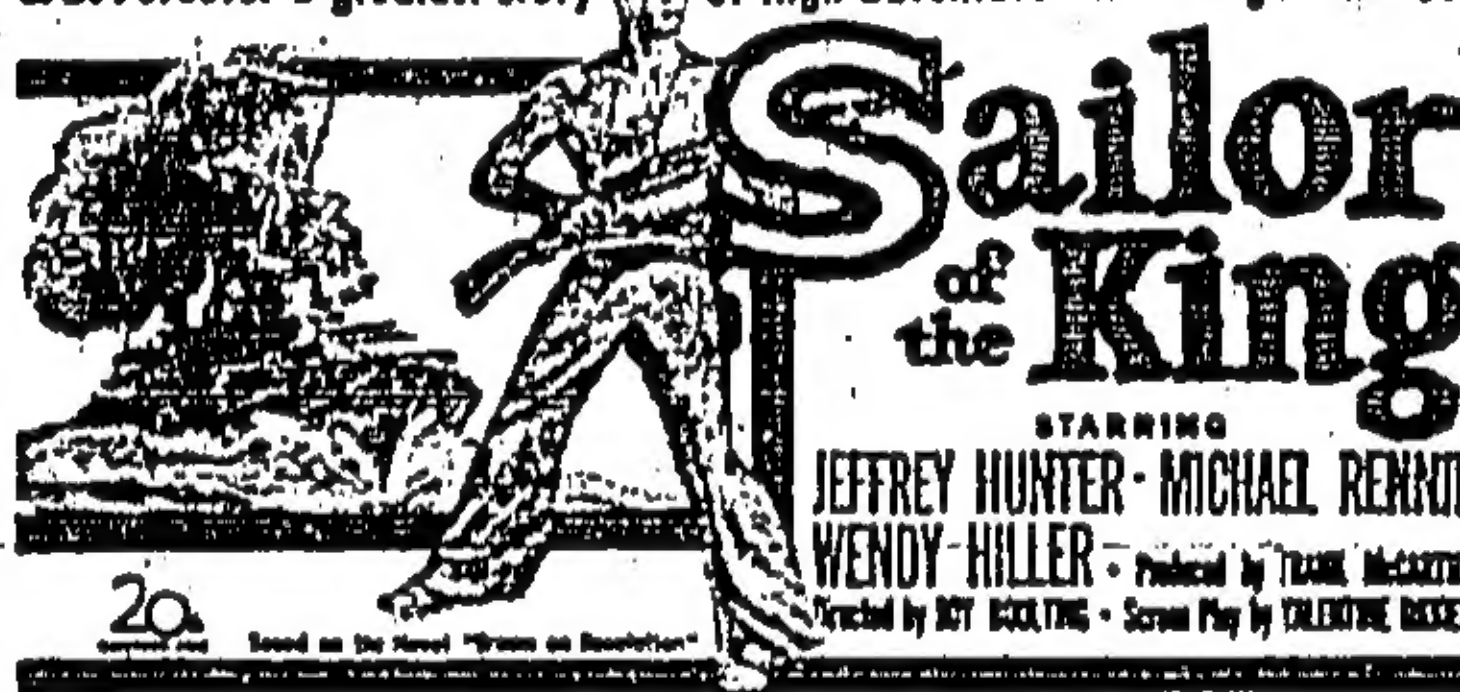
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C.S. Forester's greatest story of high adventure on the high seas...



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A Chinese film in Mandarin Dialogue... Starring Miss Lam Doi, the most talked about Actress in her first hit!



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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE STORY OF BALLET DANCE!

"SYMPHONIE EN BLANC"

also: "THE SECRET OF STAMBOUL"

Starring: JAMES MASON • VALERIE HOBSON

African Racial Problem

Europeans, Nigerians In Discussion

Europeans and Africans at Ibadan in Western Nigeria recently joined in frank and open discussions on the subject of race relations.

The talks were sponsored by the British Council of the region and were based on a lecture series entitled "Racial Understanding".

Mr R. A. Sherwood, Acting Director of the British Council in Western Nigeria, writing in the West African Review, states that they were at no time "acrimonious or bitter". The talks opened with the subject "What is Race?" Professor F. W. Sansome of the University College of Ibadan took great pains to dispel the notion that the colour of a man's skin is "biologically important".

The other subjects dealt with were the headings "The Need for Racial Understanding", "Colour Prejudice", "The Problems of a Multi-Racial Society" and "Racial Understanding Through the Press and Radio". The last named of these discussions was developed by the editors of the leading publications in Western Nigeria and the Regional "Public Relations Officer". The remainder were presented and discussed by prominent African and European members of the Ibadan community.

HEART OF PROBLEM Mr Sherwood states: "At the heart of the problem of racial antagonism in Africa, at any rate, is the Imperial relationship."

It was claimed during the discussions that "the fact that Europeans are ruling over Africans creates a difficult position."

The Director of Extra-Mural Studies of the University College of Ibadan held that "the slave trade and the wars of Colonial Expansion had lowered the prestige of non-Europeans in the eyes of the white races and science had produced ingenious theories to bolster up this falsely acquired pride."

The answer to this was not, however, to suggest "that one race pack its bags and go home." It lay in racial understanding and toleration.

EDUCATION FIRST Any attempt to adjust the racial scale must begin with education. "Prejudice is not innate" argues Mr Sherwood. Children should be taught the ideals of toleration during their formative years.

The value of exchange visits of teachers and journalists was stressed. Where possible, books, pictures and films should be used to break down the barriers of prejudice.

This, it was emphasised, did not operate in one direction only. "Though Europeans must accept their share of responsibility, non-Europeans are not altogether guiltless."

The opening talk was presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor of Western Nigeria. The series proved immensely popular and every evening the British Council Hall was filled to capacity.

Development Of British Guiana Plan

Washington, Aug. 23. A \$38,500,000 (about £13,750,000) five-year economic development plan for British Guiana was recommended today in a report issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

An eight-man bank mission, who surveyed economic conditions in the colony this year, said the programme aimed at increasing British Guiana's national income by 20 per cent over the next five years.

Most of the proposed investment programme could be financed internally from Government funds and reserves from domestic Government loan issues, it stated.

The programme called for a yearly increase in rice exports from 20,000 tons to 30,000 tons and in sugar from 234,000 to about 280,000 tons.—Reuter.

MAKING VISIT TO RUSSIA

London, Aug. 23. Ten Britons and an Indian connected with the arts and sciences left Britain last night for a three weeks' visit to the Soviet Union.

The party is made up of an educationist, a journalist, a lecturer, a poet, a psychologist, a typographer, two actors and three professors.

The visit has been arranged by the Society for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia. China Mail Special.

DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW TO BE PUT BEFORE YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENT

Said To Be "Highest Level Of Democracy"

Belgrade, Aug. 24. The Yugoslav Government has drafted a new electoral law which, it is claimed, will result in the general election due this autumn reaching "the highest level of democracy."

The basic idea is that voters will not only elect the members of the Federal Council or Lower House of Parliament, but will first of all choose directly the candidates for election.

This, in the Yugoslav view, is more democratic than either the Eastern European method of Government-nominated lists or the Western habit of candidates being put up by political parties.

There will also be a new Upper House called the Council of Producers, whose members will be indirectly elected by the working population.

The Federal Council will have 352 members of whom 282 will be elected directly—one per 60,000 inhabitants—and the remaining 70 will be nominated by Yugoslavia's provincial governments to represent regional interests. It will be permanently in session.

The Council of Producers will have 214 members on the principle of one to every 70,000 of the working population.

Yugoslavia last had a general election in 1950. A new electoral law was necessary because Yugoslavia adopted a new constitution in January.

BEING DISCUSSED The draft of the law is now being discussed and explained in the press, in factories and at political meetings. It has to be explained carefully and in detail to the electorate, 25 per cent of

backers must be spread over the constituency.

"Borba," organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party, commented that Yugoslavia's electoral system "represents a substantial contradiction to the bourgeois electoral systems. The aim of this law is to ensure freedom to the voters so that they can freely decide not only at the moment when they cast their ballot papers into the urn, but also in the nomination of candidates."

FULL FREEDOM "The principles of democracy are accordingly applied to the fullest extent. Full freedom of will, therefore, is ensured for all voters and any kind of tutelage or imposition of candidates from outside will be removed."

There will thus be no parties at the elections. President Tito said recently that Yugoslavia did not need a party system.

"That is out of date, a thing which no longer exists," he declared. "All countries which have many parties are stagnant and cannot advance. That puts a brake on life. In our country new forms of social life and development are being created."

There is, however, in theory, to the outside observer at least, no reason why groups of 200 people should not be able under the new electoral law to get together in several constituencies and put up men who are virtually party "DEIHAIDS".

This possibility had been engaging the attention of Yugoslav Communists too. The press has attacked what it said were signs that diehards from pre-war parties such as the Croat Peasant Party were hoping to run at the elections.

Mika Spiljak, member of the Croatian executive of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, suggested a way out. Members of the Socialist Alliance—the 7,000,000-strong sole mass political organisation in Yugoslavia embracing the Communist Party—should with the Communists trash out what candidates they want to nominate before coming to the voters' meetings.

They would, he argued, then be in a strong position to put across their view on the other voters.—China Mail Special.

AIR C-IN-C'S MISSION

London, Aug. 23. The Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal L. W. Cullen, arrived by air tonight from Karachi on his annual visit for talks at the Air Ministry and to see Pakistani cadets at air force colleges in Britain.

He will also have discussions with the British and Victoria air-craft companies and will attend next month's Farnborough air show.—Reuter.

Eskimos To Be Resettled In Canada

Canada is planning to resettle eleven Eskimo families, at their own request, high up in the frozen North where game is more plentiful than it is around their present homes.

The project may be the forerunner of large population moves.

The Eskimo families now being shifted number some 50 persons. They will go from Northern Quebec and Baffin Island, 800 miles north-west, to points nearer the North Pole on Ellesmere and Cornwallis Islands.

They will be established with quantities of goods and equipment at Craig Harbour, in Cornwallis Island, and at Repulse Bay and Cape Herschel on Ellesmere. If they are successful in finding for themselves other families may be moved North from the game-depleted Southern Arctic.

A Transport Department supply ship, which is picking them up this week, will later transfer them to an icebreaker for the journey north.

At each of the three points where they will be settled a Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable will remain in charge. The Canadian Arctic islands stretch 1,000 miles north of the Canadian mainland and to within 600 miles of the North Pole. All are bleak and windswept. Some are eternally ice-bound with temperatures ranging down to 60 below Zero—92 degrees of frost.

Most of Canada's 8,000 Eskimos lead a nomadic life and earn a precarious living hunting, trapping and fishing.

Beluga, or white whale, a milky white creature reaching 17 feet in length and 4,000 pounds in weight, is a favourite Eskimo food. Belugas are hunted from kayaks and harpooned.

N.Z. General In Saigon

Saigon, Aug. 23. Major-General W. G. Gentry, Chief of Staff of the New Zealand Army, flew in to Saigon from Singapore.

General Gentry, who will spend 10 days in Indo-China as guest of General Henri Navarre, Commander-in-Chief of French Union forces in Indo-China, is the first New Zealander on an official visit to this country.

He will survey the progress in the Indo-China war during a visit to the Tonkin and Laos battle area.—Reuter.

SALVAGING VETERAN BATTLESHIP

The battle against the sea to wrest scrap steel and non-ferrous metals from the bulk of the battleship Warspite is proving to be a long job.

Back in 1947 this veteran of two world wars was retired and bought for scrap.

But on her final voyage to the breakers' yard—a m.p.h. gate drove her around at Prussia Cove within sight of the famous St. Michael's Mount, on the rugged Cornish coast.

The set one of the toughest salvage problems of all times, a problem which has scared off some and taken nearly five years to solve.

For three years Warspite, defied numerous attempts to refloat her. Heavy seas pounded the hull and vicious tides restricted salvage work to a minimum. Some said she would be a total loss.

This is what faced the Wolverhampton Metal Co. when they stepped in and acquired this 30,000-ton "headache" in 1949.

Salvage costs mounted and by March, 1952, the company's outlay on this hazardous venture had reached a formidable total of £120,000.

But then the pay-off started. Gradually the huge task of winning the scrap metal from the sea made headway and over the past 12 months or so some thousands of tons of steel and a good tonnage of non-ferrous metal valued at around £45,000 has been recovered. And it is still going on.

Red Leader's Call

Vienna, Aug. 23. The Rumanian Prime Minister, Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej, today urged the strengthening of the country's forces and demanded the "greatest watchfulness" by Rumanians.

He said in a speech on Bucharest Radio that "foreign planes" flew regularly over Rumanian territory and dropped leaflets attacking the Republic.

Referring to the situation in Germany, the Prime Minister said that "the acceptance of the Soviet plan can bring peace to Europe."—Reuter.

LEE GREAT WORLD

FINAL TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-MORROW ONE OF TEN BEST! TWO ACADEMY AWARDS!

MARK HELLINGER'S NAKED CITY

Starring: BARRY FITZGERALD HOWARD DUFF DOROTHY HART DON TAYLOR

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NEXT CHANGE "THE MAN FROM PLANET X"

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



Next Change! "SOUTH SEA WOMAN"

POP

WHAT ARE YOU STARTLED FOR, POP?



I'M NOT SURE THE BOSS IS GOING TO APPROVE OF THAT GOWN!



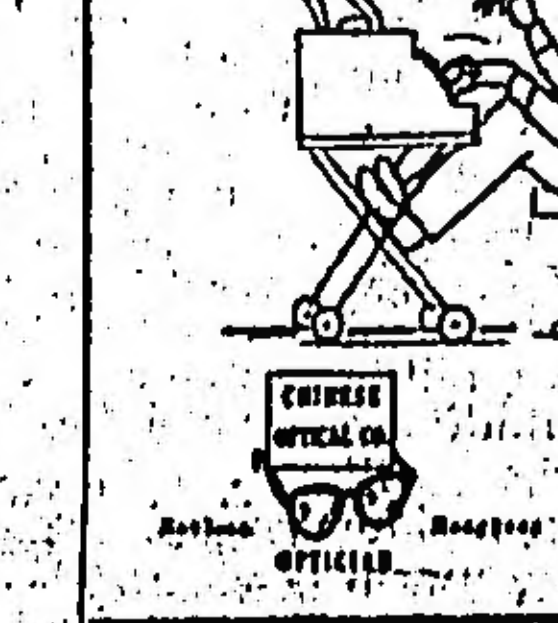
IS HE COMING TO SEE ME OR MY DRESS?



BOTH IT SEEMS



BOSS-EYED



Vogeler Files Big Suit

Claim Against His Former Employers

New York, Aug. 23. Robert Vogeler, who spent 17 months in a Hungarian prison, has filed a \$500,000 suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which he was an assistant Vice-President, when the Reds seized it.

The suit has been filed in the New York Supreme Court.

Mr. Vogeler said his attorney, Jacob Rosenberg, confirmed that the action had been taken but would not elaborate.

Mr. Rosenberg indicated that the suit dealt with the period Mr. Vogeler was in jail but said it had nothing to do with his salary.

Mr. Vogeler severed his connection with the company early this year.

Mr. Rosenberg declined to say whether he had quit or was dismissed, adding that the circumstances were related to the suit.

Mr. Rosenberg said a summons had been served on the company and a subsidiary, the International Standard Electric Corporation.

The complaint, he added, would be served on their attorneys within 20 days giving details of the suit.

Mr. Vogeler, who declined to comment on the case, was sentenced to 15 years in a Budapest prison on charges of spying against the Communists.

He was sent to prison in November 1949 and released in April 1951.—United Press.

Army Private's Inheritance

Bernburg, Aug. 23. Private George Abavanas, stationed in West Germany with the United States Army, still draws his monthly pay packet, although he has become a multi-millionaire.

While on leave in Greece, Private Abavanas discovered that he was the heir to the family fortune of 15,000 million drachmas, which dates back to the Ottoman Empire.

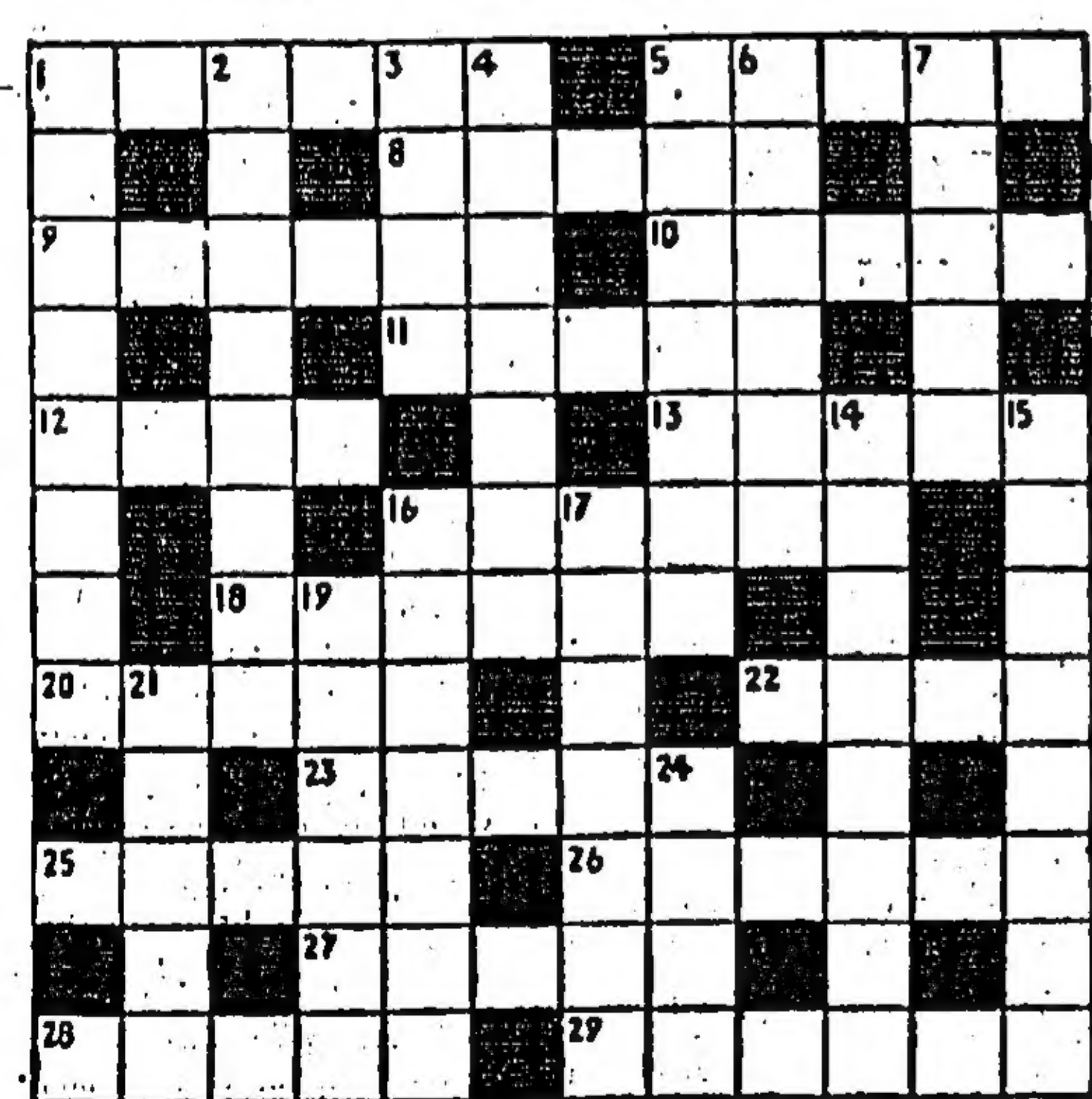
Inflation has reduced the value to half a million dollars (\$1,000,000 sterling) and monetary regulations prevent him from taking it out of Greece.

Private Abavanas, an American citizen, was living in Greece before he was called up.—China Mail Special.

London, Aug. 23. A full-sized missile, 25 feet long and weighing nearly one ton, will be shown by the Ministry of Supply at the Radio Show in London next month.

The missile is of a type now being used for research work.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Reclaim (6).
 - Sand (5).
 - Pleasure stand (5).
 - Menace (6).
 - Coat (6).
 - Mad (6).
 - Flower (4).
 - Repossession (5).
 - Denure (6).
 - Worshipful (6).
 - Governess (6).
 - Song (4).
 - Of first importance (5).
 - Girl's name (6).
 - Cleanly angry (6).
 - Glide (6).
 - Confused light (6).
 - Divined (6).
- DOWN**
- Servant (8).
 - Ludicrous (8).
 - Bring Up (4).
 - Bullfighter (7).
 - Gave up work (7).
 - Dodges (6).
 - Foot (6).
 - Alarms (8).
 - Tense (8).
 - Dressmaker (7).
 - Lowers in value (7).
 - Contrive (6).
 - Custom (6).
 - Attraction (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Mishap, 8 Light, 9 Pear, 10 Silver, 11 Lancer, 12 Planet, 14 Lift, 16 Lender, 17 Abode, 18 Tail, 20 Dilate, 24 Regret, 25 Opened, 26 Runs, 27 Dunes, 28 Sonnet, Down: 1 Mute, 2 Silk, 3 Apes, 4 Permit, 5 Hatred, 6 General, 7 Tattler, 10 Vivid, 13 Catered, 14 Lounger, 15 Feeder, 17 Elbow, 18 Tailor, 21 Apes, 22 Ends, 23 Cuck.

Soviet Concessions Designed To Influence German Voters

London, Aug. 23. Russia's pledge to free her German prisoners of World War II is the unexpected highlight of the Soviet-East German talks in Moscow, diplomatic quarters said.

It is a top trump card played by Moscow in its drive to build up the Communist East German Government as one with alleged real bargaining power in negotiations with the Kremlin.

The aim is to convince the anti-Communist West Germans, who are to elect a new government on September 6, that the simplest route to the reunification of their country lies in the latest Russian plan and not in Western schemes of European integration.

The Soviet proposals provide for the establishment of an all-German Government, made up of nominated representatives from both Eastern and Western zone parliaments.

Herr Otto Grotewohl, East German Prime Minister, delighted at the outcome of his Moscow talks.

Russia's continued use of hundreds of thousands of former German prisoners of war in Siberia, has always been its weakest ground in championing the Soviet Union as the protector of German freedom.

The promise to hand back to Germany the vast Soviet-owned trusts in the Eastern zone is another major Russian concession aimed to influence Western opinion.

These plants have worked at top pressure for years turning out goods for the Soviet Union in contravention of the 1945 Potsdam agreement for Germany's administration between the four occupying powers.

OVER AND OVER Their production worth millions of pounds sterling has paid over and over again for the Russian aid to East Germany, which Moscow has now written off, officials said.

Russia's refusal to restore the trusts to German ownership was one of the main breaking points at the last Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting in Paris in 1949.

The Western Powers, who have never exacted reparations from Germany in the form of industrial production, again and again challenged the Soviet right to do so.

The Allies scaled down West Germany's post-war indebtedness to them to a very small percentage of the whole in the London debts agreement of 1952.

Moscow's release of Germany from all reparations payments—three years after the Western Allies—was foreboded in the recent Russian notes to London, Paris and Washington.

So, too, was the Soviet decision to reduce occupation costs to five per cent. of the German budget.

A MANOEUVRE This is an attempt to discredit the Western powers who charge the Bonn Government something like 10 per cent. of the Federal

NECESSARY MOVES

Washington, Aug. 23. American officials described the Malenkov-Grotewohl agreement announced in Moscow today as a clear demonstration of the desire of the Soviet and East German governments to upset the West German Chancellor Dr Konrad Adenauer to the approaching elections in West Germany.

They said the agreement—promising sweeping financial reforms, including the release of German prisoners of war—was a move to bolster weaknesses in the East German economy, which had been shown to the West in recent weeks by the response of the Soviet Zone people to American gift food sent to the Iron Curtain border in Berlin.

American officials said that the agreement, which also provided for the return from the Soviet Zone of some German prisoners of war and for an exchange of ambassadors with the satellite regime, was not unexpected in Washington.

It had been foreboded, they said, in the Soviet Union note on the German question to the United States, Britain, and France, on August 15 and by the arrival in Moscow last week of Premier Otto Grotewohl and the East German leaders.

NEW CAMPAIGN But State Department spokesmen declined immediate comment on the agreement, pending the arrival through diplomatic channels of the agreement's details and their study by German affairs experts.

But, in general, officials said that they regarded the agreement, and its timing, as part of a new campaign aimed at influencing the German election.

The undertaking to return some German prisoners of war, who had been held by the Soviet Zone since the end of the second world war, was regarded in United States quarters as one of the most significant features of the agreement.

The return by Russia of German war prisoners was put forward by President Eisenhower in his major foreign policy speech on April 16 as one of the preconditions which would demonstrate sincerity on the part of the Soviet leaders before any settlement could be reached with the West on international problems.—Reuter.

DELEGATION LEAVES Moscow Radio, broadcasting tonight in German from flag-decked Moscow airport, said the East German delegation was seen off by Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Otto Grotewohl, the East German Prime Minister, broadcast a statement expressing the "deep-felt gratitude of his government and 'all patriotic Germans' to the entire Soviet people and the Soviet Government."

He said the agreement between the two Governments ushered in a new stage in the friendly relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

24-HOUR SERVICE A wing of the Pence Pagoda here tonight over into six offices equipped with telephones, radio transmitters and receivers and teleprinters.

The Secretariat works daily from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. and there is 24-hour radio and telephone service through which the commission stands in constant contact with ten teams.

This arrangement is temporary until the new camp is finished. This is now being built and N.N.S.C. members hope to be able to move into the first days of September.

No team in the north of entry in North and South has yet reported any violation. All teams in both the south and the north are satisfied with their accommodation and treatment.

Congressman Stuyvesant Wainwright today visited the Swiss and Swedish Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission Camp.

The Congressman arrived in a helicopter in pouring rain and spent one hour with the head of the Swedish group, General Friedrich Rihner. Congressman Wainwright had been sent by President Eisenhower to get briefed on the activities of the N.N.S.C.

General Paul Mohr and Nils Jansson from the Swedish group and Colonel Walter Boel from the Swiss group, each accompanied by two officers, were invited to Kaesong on Friday, August 21, to attend the departure of additional members of Polish and Czech teams for North Korea.

BADLY DAMAGED The guests, accompanied by their Polish and Czech hosts left Pannunjom in elegant Czech and American sedans. They noted that on the north side



Boy who is supposed to "talk back" to Father—so long as he can do it loudly enough—is 11-year-old Ben Johnson, seen trying to match the stentorian voice of his Dad, Town Crier Ben Johnson of Fowey, Cornwall, at Hasting, Sussex. Mr. Johnson, holder of the National Town Criers' Championship for four years, was defending his title. Reuterphoto.

Neutral Nations To Probe Allegations By Peking Committee

Pannunjom, Aug. 23. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission will shortly send out mobile teams to investigate allegations made by senior members of the North Korean and Chinese committee for the repatriation of prisoners of war.

This committee has protested saying they were not able to deliver comfort speeches and packages to prisoners of war in several camps in South Korea.

They also complained over being barred in camps enclosed by double fences of barbed wire. They said they were only able to talk to prisoners through wire fences.

General B. M. Bryan suggested the N.N.S. Commission send out mobile teams to investigate the allegations. Plans are now being made for the teams' early departure and they are expected to leave in a few days.

The International Secretariat of the N.N.S.C. started functioning at 10 a.m. on Monday, August 17.

Swiss and Swedes have agreed to the plan of organisation. Members of the four nations have worked out plans for files and records but these have not yet received definite approval of the Commission.

The International Secretariat has organised a temporary office which has worked this week. The Commission has agreed to the plan of organisation.

The guests inspected the whole train which they found clean and comfortable, with sleepers made up with sheets.

The guests went to the official residence of Lee Sang-ju where they were treated to an excellent dinner consisting of many oriental dishes and different kinds of wine. There were many speeches in Polish and Czech and the N.N.S.C. all wished luck to the N.N.S.C. and expressed hope for peace in the world.

Their Polish and Czech hosts accompanied the guests back to Pannunjom.—China Mail Special.

PEKING STATEMENT London, Aug. 23. The Communist New China News Agency said today 28 members of a joint Red Cross team left Pyongyang (North Korea) today after completing their work in the prison camps.

They will be joined on their southward journey by 28 Red Cross workers from Manpo, the agency said.

Red Cross teams, led by retired British Brigadier Roy Martin Jerram, set out from South Korea on August 4. They took with them 52,000 pounds of food, sweets, tobacco, soap and shaving gear for the troops in the North Korean prison camps.

During seventeen days in North Korea, members of the team, which left Pyongyang today, travelled more than 600 miles and paid more than 20 visits to six prison camps along the Yalu river where 6,000 Korean and non-Korean prisoners of war were held.

At a farewell dinner, given by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, Mr. Chank Ik, chairman of the Red Cross team, thanked their hosts for their co-operation and the assistance given to the team.—China Mail Special.

"Talking Back" To Dad



Boy who is supposed to "talk back" to Father—so long as he can do it loudly enough—is 11-year-old Ben Johnson, seen trying to match the stentorian voice of his Dad, Town Crier Ben Johnson of Fowey, Cornwall, at Hasting, Sussex. Mr. Johnson, holder of the National Town Criers' Championship for four years, was defending his title. Reuterphoto.

Flemings Give Nazi Salute

Dixmude, Aug. 23. Demonstrating crowds today gave the Nazi salute and threw hand music stands at the feet of police horses after a pilgrimage to a monument to Flemish World War-I dead near here.

Police occupied the grounds of the big stone "Tour d'Yser" cross when some of the 40,000 audience refused to leave after the ceremony.

Demonstrators giving the Nazi salute sang Flemish national songs before the police dispersed them.—Reuter.

MILITARY MEETING IN CAIRO

Cairo, Aug. 23. The Chiefs of Staff of the seven Arab League States are to meet for the first time on Tuesday to study the implementation of the Arab Collective Security Pact signed in June 1950.

The acting President of Egypt, Lieutenant-General Gamal Abdel Nasser, will welcome the Chiefs who are expected to establish a permanent military committee.

Libya, which joined the League earlier this year as the eighth member, is not a signatory to the Pact.

President Naguib of Egypt, who is now on a pilgrimage to Islam's holy places, was today received by King Ibn Saud at Taif, near Mecca, according to reports reaching here.

He is accompanied by Major Salah Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, and other Egyptian officers. They are due home later this week.—Reuter.

A-Cannon Not Sent Abroad

Washington, Aug. 23. A United States army spokesman said today that the practical needs of American forces overseas would determine whether they were to be equipped with any atomic cannon.

None of the 28-mm. cannon, capable of firing an atomic shell as well as conventional ammunition, has yet been sent anywhere overseas, the spokesman added.

Twice in the last few months unidentified soldiers in Paris have said that some of the big weapons would be sent to United States forces in Europe, but each time the Army has reacted only to the extent of saying that none had been sent so far.

They could be shipped wherever the Army deemed it necessary with their conventional high explosive shells but Presidential approval would be required under the existing law to send atomic shells outside the United States.—Reuter.

Forbidden To Break Sound Barrier Washington, Aug. 23. American jet pilots have been forbidden to break the sound barrier over densely populated areas, so as to avoid frightening people.

The order was contained in an Air Force directive to all commanding officers.—France Press.

Two-Thirds Of World Starving, Says US Society

New York, Aug. 23. Almost two-thirds of the people of the world are starving, the American Geographical Society revealed today in a series of world starvation maps.

The world's food production if properly distributed appears to be sufficient to provide food for everyone in all the world's countries, the Society said, adding that only India, Ceylon, China, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines are unable to provide sufficient food daily for each of their peoples.

The maps were prepared during a study in human starvation, just completed by the Medical Geographical Department of the American Geographical Society. The Office of Naval Research sponsored the study.

The maps are the first comprehensive compilation of all available data on malnutrition in chart form showing the medical significance of the world's food production as related to food consumption.

The Society said in the Western Hemisphere the only countries that have an adequate diet are the United States, Canada, Uruguay, Paraguay and two-thirds of Argentina.

The diets of the people of Western Europe, with the exception of Portugal, Spain, Italy and East Germany, are adequate, the maps showed.

IN RUSSIA Information on Russia would seem to indicate that the USSR provides an adequate diet, the Society said. However, the Society said it had gathered data showing the location of numerous forced labour camps where starvation diets exist.

The maps show both data. The Society said the only countries with adequate diets in the Middle East are Greece and Turkey; in the Far East—Kashmir, Tibet, Thailand, Ceylon, India, Formosa, in Africa—Somalia, and Portuguese Guinea, Australia and New Zealand also have adequate diets.

The rest of the world subsists on diets lacking both in energy and protective values, the maps showed. Factors contributing to this overwhelming prevalence of malnutrition, the Society said, are population densities, religions, and cultural taboos, land tenure and poor farming methods.—United Press.

INDIAN PROBLEM OVER Bombay, Aug. 23. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Indian Food Minister, said today that India's food problem has ended and her food imports will stop at more than 4,000,000 tons in 1952 would be cut to a million tons next year.

But the price of wheat has slumped from 2.8 dollars at the time of the agreement to 2 dollars and futures of three months contract were quoted as low as 1.7 dollars a bushel in Chicago.—Reuter.

Egyptian Mission To Yugoslavia Cairo, Aug. 23. A 10-man Egyptian military mission will leave today for Belgrade at the invitation of Marshal Tito to visit Yugoslav army units and establishments.

Headed by Admiral Soliman Ezat, Chief of the Egyptian Naval Staff, the mission will carry a message from President Naguib to President Tito. It will also take films showing the progress of the Egyptian armed forces.—China Mail Special.

COMPLETED SOLD OUT WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF ISSUE IN LONDON

Each Coronation had its own glory, which through the ages added something to the pageantry and splendour of our tradition.

Each reign had its great men and great events. They are recorded in our history and form part of our heritage. The story and the intimate details of each Queen's Coronation, her feelings and her reactions, are vividly portrayed in this book "CORONATION GLORY: A Pageant of Queens, 1559-1953". It is a book to be treasured as a reminder of the crowning of Queen Elizabeth II and a glimpse of Coronation glories of the past.

LIMITED QUOTA FOR HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD. HONGKONG KOWLOON

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JOHN-DEANE POTTER takes you into the world of Guys and Dolls, the men on the race-track fringe who dream of cash without work where the slogan is: 'Only fools use cheques'

EASY MONEY

DID you know that the income tax man has no authority to look at your banking account? So, presumably, if you are putting money into it about which you would not like too many questions asked, you are quite safe?

Well, it is not quite so straightforward as that. The whole situation is handled with beautiful English delicacy and tact. Naturally, said the income tax man in a shocked voice, the liberty of the subject must be protected, so you can always refuse if we ask to see your bank book.

But, he added examining his note, if you have reason to believe that your account contains entries which will interest us we may give you a demand which will be well—rather on the large side.

If you wish to dispute it, you are at liberty to produce your bank account.

Perhaps it would be cheaper and cleverer to pay up? This attitude, admonished the income tax man, does not always impress us.

On the contrary, we incline to the view that we may have underestimated you. Often the next demand is doubled. In order to parry this it is now almost essential that you produce your bank details.

'Mantraps'

Blackmail? The tax man shuddered delicately and took a sip of tea.

He pointed out that if you have a deposit or savings account all this ungentlemanly manoeuvring will be avoided. Under new laws, any deposit which produces more than £15 a year income has to be returned by the bank.

This, confided the income tax man, has produced a surprisingly fruitful tax field.

It is because they know the mantraps in such tax fields that it is estimated there are 20,000 people in Britain today who believe that only fools have an address and even bigger fools have a cheque book.

They write no letters, they keep no records, they telephone from kiosks.

Sometimes one of them may have a small shop. It could not possibly make more than £4 a week.

If you are married that amount is not taxable. But the shop has a telephone which is used for dealing.

Dealing? It has never been the case since the stamp shortage. For a few weeks before the Coronation admittedly there was a small market in over-price television sets.

There are a few women who will pay a bit extra for American-made nylon, but there are hardly enough of them to keep a man out of work.

The world has become bleaker for the chequeless men. The nylon racket is dead, second-hand cars are selling at almost reasonable prices. You can even buy bananas.

Betting down

THE betting figures are the most delicate barometer of this. They have sunk consistently since 1946 when there were gratuities and war profits to throw into the air.

The £400 million turnover on horse racing in 1951 dropped to £370 million last year, and the greyhound racing turnover fell to £131 million, £4,000,000 less than the year before.

The easy money world looks back with a sigh to the days of the shortages. They remember the happy hours when the Tories rumbled round Britain loading up with goods that were hard to get. And which sold well over-the-odds.

They recall the man who borrowed a few hundred pounds to buy up some race stuff. A month later he was walking round London with a cardboard suitcase.

In small bars and dark corners of cafes he paid back the money he owed. That suitcase contained £4,000 in notes.

Most of the money in the suitcase was in the bookmakers' satchels within three months. That generally happens to the shy, shy little men who sit around in bars nursing a note-filled suitcase after a successful deal.

One snag

In a way, they are driven to racing. They cannot put the money in the bank, they cannot buy a house or a legitimate business without feeling the tax man's hot breath on their neck. There is one way out—the race track. They pore all the time as big punters. Their income often-

sibly comes from racing successes. This helps to cloak their other activities, and their wins are not taxable.

And a no-tax man who wants to put his money into something solid can only do it through racing.

Say he has made £500 from a quick deal and he wants to buy a house with it. He needs a horse with a reputable bookmaker. If he wins, he can get about buying what he wants.

The income tax man will ask about the £500. He will say it came from £10 which he put on with small bookmakers.

Two was so lucky that the small bookmakers could no longer handle him. That was when he decided to put £500 on with a reputable bookmaker whose records can show that he had an untaxable win.

The story of the first £500 is difficult to disprove. There is one snag, however, in this otherwise perfect fairy tale. He is unlikely to win.

Two dissimilar kinds of people agree about this. They are the bookmakers and the income tax collectors.

Bookmakers' records show that the man with the £8,000 in a suitcase is typical. Quick money men do not take money out of racing, they only put it in.

And that is why the public demand to tax betting wins leaves the income tax pundits untroubled.

Hard to find

THEY estimate there are nine losses for every gain. If they taxed the winners they would have to make allowances for the losers.

And the sad stories that this would bring to light would make even a tax collector weep. But what makes the bookies weep is that easy money is getting harder to find and big bets are getting steadily smaller.

Oh, cry the barrow boy and the big dealer, if only some black market benefactor could create another splendid shortage.

The quick-money' telegraph would start up, and so would the stories. The notes would be passed dutifully from hand to hand, ever onward towards the bookmakers.

And the noise of the lovely, legitimate diddle would be heard once again in the land—London Express Service.



"Parbleu! It's time the Government took a firm hand."

"Zut! It's time the Government stopped wild spending."

"Ah! A Minister worthy of the glory of France!"

"Economy measure... ten per cent. cut in my salary! ME!"

"Assassins! To the Chamber of Deputies! To the Barricades! We must STRIKE!"

London Express Service

THE HANGMAN'S ROPE CASTS ITS SHADOW FAR

NOW that the summer is here and the House of Parliament have lapsed into silence it is probable that Sir David Maxwell Fyfe and his wife Sylvia will take their usual fortnight's holiday in the Isle of Wight.

Allow me to introduce Sylvia to you. Although she is rather tired of hearing it, she is the sister of Rex Harrison, the screen and stage star. Sylvia herself, although Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party, is an extremely attractive woman.

Her eyes have a challenging twinkle, her voice is amusingly provocative, and her figure is fashionably slim.

Sir David is magnificently bald on top so that his head gleams like virtue. His eyes are arresting and can change from the look of a puzzled gazelle to a man of wrath denouncing the wicked. His voice is persuasive yet bluntly honest. Quite definitely he gives the impression of a man incapable of a dishonourable thought, or action. Quite definitely he is exactly that.

No Bullying

PEOPLE still speak with awe of his cross-examination of the Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg. He was absolutely fair and never bullied the wretched creatures, but he drew the truth from them until they stood revealed to history in all their villainies.

I was there for the summing up and sentencing of the Nazis and dined with Maxwell Fyfe the night before the sentences were passed. He had done his duty as prosecutor and the

BEVERLEY BAXTER, MP, discusses the difficulties that confront the Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, and of the repercussions which events may have upon his political career

ultimate decision then lay with the judges, but I know that his heart was heavy. It was typical of him to say that Goering was a villain who might have been a power for good if he had not been drawn into the Nazi movement.

At that time the Socialists were in power in Britain and Sir David, as a Tory M.P., had no ministerial responsibilities. He was in great demand in the courts as a barrister, and could have earned £25,000 a year if he had given all his spare time to the law.

Instead he probably earned only half that because he deemed it his duty to speak in the country at least twice a week on behalf of the Conservative Party. In addition, he helped the Conservative Central Organisation to form its policy for the next election.

He and his wife lived well but not ostentatiously. They had a semi-luxury flat near the Houses of Parliament and, as I have told you, they went each summer to the Isle of Wight. Success spread its carpet at Sir David's feet.

Then came the election of 1950 which cut the Socialist majority to a corporal's guard, followed a year later by the election which put the Conservatives in with a slightly larger corporal's guard as a majority.

At No. 10 Downing Street Winston Churchill set in his

glory, creating his new Government. Sir David knew that he would be included in the ministry and assumed that he would either be made Lord Chancellor as the head of the law, or Attorney General. As Lord Chancellor he would receive £10,000 a year, with a retiring pension of £5,000 a year, or as Attorney General he would receive £12,000 a year. I do not say that the money element was the chief attraction to this man of reality, but it would have added financial security for his wife and daughters.

And as a lawyer it would have been an understandable satisfaction to be the head of the law either in the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

Call Came

SO the call came from Downing Street. An hour later Sir David arrived at his flat and broke the news to Sylvia. He had been made Home Secretary, and Churchill had slashed all Cabinet salaries from £6,000 to £4,000.

I am well aware that £4,000 a year sounds to normal ears like a lot of money, but let us just look what it means to a man in Maxwell Fyfe's position. First he must return all his briefs and undertake no further private work. As a Minister he can charge no expenses against his income, which is duly taxed and super-taxed. Worse than that his clients have to get another lawyer in his place.

As an economy he gave up his semi-luxury flat and took a small one in the Temple, on the Embankment, with Sylvia doing all the housework in addition to her duties as a mother and Tory Vice-Chairman. It was an immense sacrifice to make, but politics is a drug as well as a duty, and of course there was the dream that every senior Minister has—that some day he might be Premier.

I have set down these facts because they are a necessary prelude to the dramatic events that followed like strokes of fate. Although the House is up for the long recess, there is no rest for Maxwell Fyfe, even though his body is on holiday at the Isle of Wight.

Odd Quirk

By an odd quirk the Home Secretary in a British Government is responsible for the Metropolitan Police. In addition to that he is responsible for all aliens who enter or wish to enter this country. And finally he has sole power of recommending Her Majesty to exercise clemency in the case of a convicted murderer. The Cabinet plays no part in this. To put it grimly, the privilege or the denial of a reprieve is a one-man show.

The first storm that broke over him was when a young 18-year-old ruffian named Bentley was sentenced to be hanged although he had been under arrest in the hands of the police for fifteen minutes before the murder was committed. In fact Bentley had no gun on him at any time during the incident. He had set out to do a robbery with a 10-year-old accomplice named Craig who carried a revolver and shot a policeman who was trying to arrest him. Quite correctly, under British law, both boys were tried for murder and both found guilty and sentenced to death. But Craig, the actual murderer, had his sentence automatically reduced to life imprisonment because he was under the age of 18.

At the time I described the scenes in the House of Commons on the day before the execution of Bentley. A group of Socialists had tried to force a debate on

the sentence but were ruled out by Mr Speaker. Excited crowds demonstrated outside No. 10 Downing Street, then moved on to Buckingham Palace, while hundreds of other people crowded in protest into the corridors of Westminster.

Bentley was guilty of murder according to British law, but to the mob it seemed wrong that the boy who fired the shot should live and that the older boy who was not even armed and was, moreover, in the hands of the police at the time, should go to the gallows.

Pale and tired, Maxwell Fyfe sat in his flat and listened to the shouting of the crowds. "It is the law," he said over and over again to himself, "and I must uphold the law."

Next morning Bentley went to his death, and by noon the public put him out of its mind. But Maxwell Fyfe showed the marks of strain when he answered questions next day on Welsh affairs, for he is also Minister for Wales. But in the case of Sir David the lightning was not content to strike once in the same place. In fact, against all precedent, it was to strike not only twice but thrice.

Evans Case

WITH considerable ingenuity a citizen named Christie succeeded in murdering no fewer than seven women over a period of time and hiding their bodies in his tiny London house and miniature garden, where a normal man could hardly conceal a suitcase.

Eventually Christie was arrested, tried for murder and sentenced to death. This time there was no mob outcry, and Sir David had nothing whatever to do with the original trial of Evans. It was just bad luck that in his official position he had to support the findings of the Committee, which he had helped to set up.

As the House of Commons police shouted: "Who goes home?" on the last day of the session, Sir David must have felt that he himself had been relieved. But unhappy the malignant fates were not finished with him.

A dreadful old woman and her stupid husband named Merrifield went to work for an even older woman, who treated them kindly and said that she would leave them her house when she died. It occurred to Mrs Merrifield that it was a pity to delay such an act of charity and she cruelly poisoned her benefactor.

Both Mrs Merrifield and her husband were charged with murder. She was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged, but the jury disagreed about the husband and he was committed to prison to await the new trial, which could not take place until the Autumn.

Terrible Strain

BUT what about the condemned woman who was due to swing in three weeks' time? She would be a material witness in the trial of her husband, and, therefore, the execution would have to be postponed. Whereupon, to everyone's astonishment, the husband was unconditionally released. Fortunately Parliament was up by that time, or there would have been another onslaught, with Sir David facing the fury of the Socialist Goliaths. For the law officers to release a suspected murderer so that his wife could keep her engagement was the executioner would have supplied a tremendous case for the Socialist legislators.

There my story must rest for the time being. I hope that Sir David and his wife are sitting in the cool breeze at the Isle of Wight, sailing their modest boat. The strain on him has been terrible, for he has had to carry responsibility for situations which were none of his making. He is still one of the five possible successors to Winston Churchill for the Premiership, but his series of grave and controversial and unhappy decisions will not enhance his prospects.

The hangman's rope casts a shadow far beyond the prison walls.

Here's the chair that will make work EASY

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

ARE you sitting comfortably? What sort of chair are you sitting on as you read this? You think it doesn't matter? Then you should know that Medical Research Council doctors, scientists, and engineers have just finished five years of painstaking research to produce a chair—the one pictured below.

It is one of a series of seven super-comfort seats now being made for the Army and Navy.

They are designed so that radar operators, telephonists, gunners, and others who also sit and serve, will be able to endure long spells of duty.

In rough-sea tests in a motor-torpedo boat, sailors have sat in them for 24 hours with no more than slight backache.

What makes this chair different from any other? Dr Howard Doreus, the Oxford University physiologist who devised the Medical Research Council experiments, claims these advantages:

1. The height—18ins. from the ground—is the best average to prevent pressure on the muscles and veins at the back of the thighs.

2. The adjustable back rest, ideally shaped to give maximum spine support.

3. The four-inch thick latex-foam cushioning ensures that the weight of the body is evenly distributed. It slopes upwards to thickness of five inches at the front to conform to the underside of the thigh.

4. Slight rigging of the tough, plastic covering—in light-green for the Army, blue for the Navy—ventilates the seat in hot weather. The chair is resistant to rain, sea-water, and even "white noise," and folds easily for storage and carrying.

Dr Doreus measured and tested scores of people before



AT EASE, THANK YOU
And here is the super-comfort chair.

designing the seat. There were many high-level meetings, field trials, and sea-tests before production started.

Old sweats, who had to be satisfied with the nearest armchair, were told that the modern fighting man is being mollified.

But new equipment need such concentrated attention that any device reducing human fatigue increases its efficiency.

(London Express Service)

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THE FINAL TEST—FIRST DAY



Len Hutton batting to an Australian field of Morris, de Courcy, Hole, Miller, Langley and Hassett on the first day of the final Test at the Oval. He has lost his cap in the process.



A fine catch by Bill Edrich to dismiss Davidson off Laker.—Central Press Photos.

Surrey And Middlesex In Vital Struggle

London, Aug. 22. Surrey were in a strong position at the end of the first day in their vital County Championship match with Middlesex at the Oval. Middlesex with five wickets down still need 125 runs for a first innings lead.

Surrey lost their first two wickets for 11 runs but Peter May and Bernard Constable put on 91 in a fine third wicket stand. May, giving a brilliant display of stroke play, hit 59, including eight fours in one hour and 50 minutes.

Two Middlesex wickets were down for 20 runs when Denis Compton came in and attacked the bowling with all his old audacity. He scored 63 in 55 minutes, including two sixes and six fours.

Reg Simpson and John Clay gave Nottinghamshire a good start against Leicestershire, the championship leaders, with a century opening stand but three quick wickets by Vic Jackson, Leicestershire's Australian off spinner, changed the picture at the close.

Simpson batted three hours for 73 and hit six fours between interruptions by rain.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

London, Aug. 22. Placings in the County Cricket Championship Table after the end of Saturday's matches were:

	P	W	L	D	T	No Dec	1st Inn	2nd Inn	Lead	Pts
Leicestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Middlesex	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Surrey	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Lancashire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Gloucestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Derbyshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Nottinghamshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Warwickshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Northampton	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Hampshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133

Placings of other counties:

	P	W	L	D	T	No Dec	1st Inn	2nd Inn	Lead	Pts
Yorkshire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Essex	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Worcestershire	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Kent	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133
Barnes	26	10	6	10	0	0	1	1	1	133

BATTING AVERAGES

	Inn.	N.O.	Runs	Highest Inn.	Average
R. N. Harvey (Auss.)	35	3	1,304	302 n.o.	37.23
R. Archer (Auss.)	35	3	1,257	278	35.93
L. J. Langford (Northants)	26	6	1,150	140	37.00
D. Harrison (Northants)	26	6	1,150	140	37.00
R. P. B. Bailey (Lancs)	40	10	1,000	140	31.25
V. J. Edrich (Middlesex)	48	6	2,082	211	45.67
R. E. Bailey (Warwick)	45	4	1,879	173	42.82
R. T. Simpson (Notts)	49	4	2,043	187	42.40
R. E. Bailey (Warwick)	45	4	1,879	173	42.82
D. S. Shepherd (Sussex)	31	5	2,000	180 n.o.	43.07
C. Washbrook (Lancs)	31	2	1,250	157 n.o.	42.30
R. G. Gifford (Warwick)	47	4	1,250	157 n.o.	42.30

BOWLING AVERAGES

	O	M	R	W	Average
L. Jackson (Derby)	282.4	210	1,255	100	12.55
R. Archer (Auss.)	356.1	155	1,150	73	15.87
R. T. Lindwall (Auss.)	356.1	155	1,150	73	15.87
A. V. Bedser (Surrey)	1,054.2	204	2,284	127	18.07
R. P. B. Bailey (Lancs)	429.1	150	1,499	97	17.03
C. Laker (Surrey)	475.2	170	1,074	113	17.04
R. E. Bailey (Warwick)	900.1	324	1,820	113	17.23
C. Laker (Surrey)	475.2	170	1,074	113	17.04
R. E. Bailey (Warwick)	900.1	324	1,820	113	17.23
D. S. Shepherd (Sussex)	31.5	123	1,427	79	18.06
C. Washbrook (Lancs)	31.5	123	1,427	79	18.06
R. G. Gifford (Warwick)	31.5	123	1,427	79	18.06

SOME ARE BEGINNING TO FEEL THAT BEN HOGAN SURPASSES BOBBY JONES

New York, Aug. 23.

The "Mechanical Man of Golf" was 41 on August 14, and, while the years are meshing better than ever, Ben Hogan insists that "there are times when I feel like I'm 90".

Those times are under adverse weather conditions or when he puts too much strain on the slender frame which almost was dismantled in a near-fatal motor car accident in early 1949. But Hogan, who was born in the tiny "cow town" of Dublin, Texas, on August 13, 1912, will be around for the big ones quite a while yet.

"Golf is my life," he grins. "Actually, I feel fine. It's just that I'm getting too old to have birthdays any more."

You can't prove that to the tournament aces who have been chasing him for years, but even increasing ability that the stock golf argument now is whether Hogan is greater even than the immortal Bobby Jones. The debate reached its peak after his British Open triumph, giving Ben a record of five wins in six starts this year.

His other triumphs were in the United States Open, the Masters, Colonial Invitation and Pan-American Open. In his other start, he finished third at Greenbrier.

THE FUTURE. "In the future," Ben says, "I'll play in the Masters and the U.S. Open and possibly the Colonial Invitation. I don't know about playing in the British Open any more. That's too far in the future."

As for his sensational play, Ben chuckles at the amazement of fellow professionals over what he calls his concentration on the fairways.

"I don't go into a trance or anything," Hogan declared. "I've just trained myself to think about one subject for three and one-half or four hours. You have to think of what you're doing and obliterate all outside influences."

"All of the pros have it to some extent," he added. "It's just that some of them can't do it that

EIGHT 'HAT TRICKS' IN SATURDAY'S HOME SOCCER

London, Aug. 22.

High scoring and eight hat-tricks featured the first Saturday's play of the new football season in England today, one of the three-goal scorers being John Charles, the Welsh International of Leeds United.

On Wednesday, he netted four times and so has the remarkable record of seven goals within four days. All this was from the centre-forward position where he has never played for Wales, having appeared at centre-half and inside-right for his county.

It may make the Welsh selectors seriously think of playing him in place of Trevor Ford as leader of the attack.

Rotherham gave Leeds a shock by scoring twice in two minutes. Leeds settled down and were good winners in the end.

Two hat-tricks came in the day's highest scoring game at Shrewsbury, where Wolves for Watford, who scored four times, proved of little avail against the six goals for the home side, Jackson getting three of those.

Forster (Preston), Lee (Derby), Murphy (Birmingham), Kearns (West Ham) and Owen (Swindon) scored the others to record three goals and the day's total from 46 matches was 169.

No fewer than 19 clubs scored four or more, Swindon and Carlisle topping the totals with seven apiece.

In contrast was the goalless draw between Arsenal and Huddersfield. This game, never of a high standard because of the negative approach work by the defences, was featured by the debuts of two youngsters for Arsenal.

ARSENAL'S YOUNGEST. Gerald Ward, the 16-year-old schoolboy international and youngest player ever to wear the Arsenal shirt, showed distinct promise, playing with cool assurance on the left-wing.

The other star was Dennis Evans, 23-year-old full back.

It was a great run down the field by Evans and a clever pass to Ward which allowed the young winger to score what would have been a fine goal—

but another Arsenal player, who ruled off, and the referee disallowed the point much to the disappointment of the 54,000 crowd.

Huddersfield can feel pleased with their start to a season in the first division during a point after collecting both from Preston, runners-up to Arsenal, in midweek, in both cases away from home. A real welcome should await them when they play before their own spectators on Wednesday.

SUNDERLAND POINTLESS. There were nearly 60,000 spectators at the northeastern club of Sunderland and Newcastle, and Sunderland, who spent so much money in team building for this season, are still pointless. They had their chance to force a draw but Trevor Ford missed a penalty.

Newcastle had opened their scoring with a penalty.

The two Stanley's of Blackpool shone in Blackpool's win against Chelsea. Matthews providing the aplomb and Morten scored the two goals. His second, from the game, being scored a minute from time when Chelsea appeared likely to share the honours.

Two newcomers did well for Cardiff, Rhinoceros, who had been signed from Crystal Palace, scoring Cardiff's first goal of the season, while Peter Thomas, a 21-year-old local player, scored the second on his debut for the club.

Cardiff: One of last season's surprise teams, continued the good start made in midweek, while two prominent clubs, who lost on Wednesday, today showed that form to be all against them.

FINAL TEST—FIRST DAY



Lindsay Hassett caught by Evans off Bedser for 53.



Jim de Courcy caught by Evans off Trueman for 5.



Ron Archer caught and bowled by Alec Bedser for 10.—Central Press Photos.

Arie Van Vliet Regains Sprint Cycling Championship

Zurich, Aug. 23.

Arie Van Vliet of Holland regained today the professional sprint cycling title which he first won in 1938.

Making a sudden sprint on the last lap of the final, he won from Enzo Sacchi of Italy, last year's Amateur Champion.

Third was Reg Harris of Britain, winner of the title in 1949, 1950 and 1951.

Van Vliet's last success in the event was in 1948.

Morini Moretti of Italy, runner-up to Sacchi last year, captured the amateur sprint title.

He led from start to finish in the final to win by half a wheel from his compatriot, Cesare Pinarelli, with the German rider, Werner Potzschmann, close behind.

Two Indian competitors, Douglas Framjee and Ismail Bashir, were eliminated in the qualifying heats of the amateur event, finishing well behind the leaders.—Reuter.

100TH EMPIRE MILER UNDER 4:20.0 —50 THIS YEAR By "RECORDER"

When the Scot, J. F. Hendry, ran Chris Chataway to an inches finish in a 4:19.5 Mile race at Walton-on-Thames on July 25, he became the 100th Empire Miler to run the distance in under 4 minutes 20 seconds. Hendry was also the 50th Empire Miler this year to beat the once magic 4:20.

The same is true of the other distance races. The best ever lists for the Empire include as many names again as a result of the current season's campaign as were on the lists before 1953.

At distances up to 880 Yards the standard has fallen off, due largely to the retirement of many outstanding Empire runners who hung up their spiked shoes for good after the last Olympic Games.

However, 23 British Half Milers under 1:50 for a season is certainly a record and there is no dearth of talent at this distance, though this has yet to mature.

Eleven British Quarter Milers under 50 seconds is a fair figure, but there is no one around of the calibre of A.G.K. Brown, Bill Roberts, Godfrey Rumping, Alan Pennington or Derek Fugh. Four, at least show promise.

The situation in the sprints is very good in Australia, but the standard through the rest of the Empire is exceptionally low.

Best track performances throughout the Empire between August 25, 1952, and August 15, 1953, were:

100 YARDS	
21.3 Michael Agostini (Trinidad)	21.3 Doug Wilson (Australia)
21.4 Hector Hogan (Australia)	21.4 Willie Jones (Trinidad)
21.5 John Treloar (Australia)	21.5 J. A. Gregory (England)
21.6 Bill Job (Australia)	21.6 J. A. Gregory (England)
21.7 Doug Wilson (Australia)	21.7 J. A. Gregory (England)
21.8 Brian Butterfield (Australia)	21.8 J. A. Gregory (England)
21.9 Eddie Carr (Australia)	21.9 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.0 Kevin Reede (Australia)	22.0 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.1 Alan Dick (Australia)	22.1 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.2 J. McD. Bailey (Trinidad)	22.2 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.3 Alastair Gordon (Australia)	22.3 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.4 John Carlew (Australia)	22.4 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.5 Brighton (Australia)	22.5 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.6 Bill de Gruy (Australia)	22.6 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.7 Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa)	22.7 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.8 J. K. A. G. (Nigeria)	22.8 J. A. Gregory (England)
22.9 Auratus Louber (S. Africa)	22.9 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.0 Andre Bester (S. Africa)	23.0 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.1 Frank Hood (S. Africa)	23.1 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.2 Neville Price (S. Africa)	23.2 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.3 Graham MacGregor (Australia)	23.3 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.4 Murray Morris (Australia)	23.4 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.5 Peter Griffin (Australia)	23.5 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.6 D. Cameron (Australia)	23.6 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.7 Stephen Xavier (Hongkong)	23.7 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.8 Gerson (S. Africa)	23.8 J. A. Gregory (England)
23.9 Louis Knight (Australia)	23.9 J. A. Gregory (England)
24.0 Bob Hutchinson (Canada)	24.0 J. A. Gregory (England)
24.1 Brian Shenton (England)	24.1 J. A. Gregory (England)
24.2 K. Jones (Wales)	24.2 J. A. Gregory (England)
100 METRES	
10.4 E. McD. Bailey (Trinidad)	10.4 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)
10.5 N. Navaratnam (Ceylon)	10.5 N. Navaratnam (Ceylon)
10.6 Brian Butterfield (Australia)	10.6 Brian Butterfield (Australia)
10.7 Hector Hogan (Australia)	10.7 Hector Hogan (Australia)
10.8 Doug Wilson (Australia)	10.8 Doug Wilson (Australia)
10.9 Bill Job (Australia)	10.9 Bill Job (Australia)
11.0 Ted Eden (Australia)	11.0 Ted Eden (Australia)
11.1 John Maher (Australia)	11.1 John Maher (Australia)
11.2 Tony Booth (Australia)	11.2 Tony Booth (Australia)
11.3 Michael Agostini (Trinidad)	11.3 Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
11.4 Balwant Singh (India)	11.4 Balwant Singh (India)
11.5 Levy Pinto (India)	11.5 Levy Pinto (India)
11.6 Brian Shenton (England)	11.6 Brian Shenton (England)
11.7 Graham MacGregor (Australia)	11.7 Graham MacGregor (Australia)
11.8 Bill Butler (Australia)	11.8 Bill Butler (Australia)
11.9 Stephen Xavier (Hongkong)	11.9 Stephen Xavier (Hongkong)
12.0 Clay Gibbs (Trinidad)	12.0 Clay Gibbs (Trinidad)
12.1 Willie Jack (Scotland)	12.1 Willie Jack (Scotland)
200 METRES	
20.9 E. McD. Bailey (Trinidad)	20.9 E. McD. Bailey (Trinidad)
21.2 Brian Butterfield (Australia)	21.2 Brian Butterfield (Australia)
21.3 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)	21.3 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)
21.4 Ted Eden (Australia)	21.4 Ted Eden (Australia)

Gordien Again Breaks The Discus Record

Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 22. Fortune Gordien (United States) bettered his own world record for throwing the Discus today with a cast of 194 feet six inches (59.32 metres) at John Muir College here.

The official world mark is 180 feet 11 inches (55.97 metres) set by Fortune Gordien in Finland four years ago, out earlier this year he improved on this with a throw of 180 feet 7 1/2 inches (55.14 metres).

Sim Iness of California, who is Olympic record holder, best the official world figure with 180 feet 0 1/2 inches (55.97 metres) last June.—Reuter.

HIGHLAND GAMES

Edinburgh, Aug. 22. Anne Paschley, 18-year-old British sprinter, equalled her own jointly held 100 Yards British national record of 11 seconds when competing at the Highland Games at Murrayfield Rugby ground today.

It beat the Scottish all-comers record and was only a tenth of a second outside the British all-comers record held by Holland's Fanny Blankers Koen. Puck Brouter of Holland, who held the Scottish all-comers record at 11.1 seconds, was second to Anne Paschley, but turned the tables when they met in a full-length race to win in 25.3 seconds.

Two overseas Olympic runners were winners of other events, Romeo Galan of Argentina taking the 100 Yards in 9.7 seconds to equal the Scottish all-comers record, while Worthen Leug of Germany, who came third in the Olympic 1,500 Metres, won the Half Mile in one minute and 54.3 seconds.—Reuter.

220 YARDS	
21.1 Michael Agostini (Trinidad)	21.1 Michael Agostini (Trinidad)
21.2 Hector Hogan (Australia)	21.2 Hector Hogan (Australia)
21.3 Ken Wyeth (S. Africa)	21.3 Ken Wyeth (S. Africa)
21.4 Brian Shenton (England)	21.4 Brian Shenton (England)
21.5 Graham Gibson (Australia)	21.5 Graham Gibson (Australia)
21.6 Zsolt Joubert (S. Africa)	21.6 Zsolt Joubert (S. Africa)
21.7 Bill Job (Australia)	21.7 Bill Job (Australia)
21.8 Louis Knight (Jamaica)	21.8 Louis Knight (Jamaica)
21.9 Clay Gibbs (Trinidad)	21.9 Clay Gibbs (Trinidad)
22.0 Graham Ward (Australia)	22.0 Graham Ward (Australia)
22.1 U. Jovett (N. Zealand)	22.1 U. Jovett (N. Zealand)
22.2 Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa)	22.2 Gideon van Heerden (S. Africa)
22.3 Ken Wyeth (S. Africa)	22.3 Ken Wyeth (S. Africa)
22.4 Kevin Reede (Australia)	22.4 Kevin Reede (Australia)
22.5 Alan Dick (Australia)	22.5 Alan Dick (Australia)
22.6 Willie Jack (Scotland)	22.6 Willie Jack (Scotland)
22.7 Trevor Findlay (S. Africa)	22.7 Trevor Findlay (S. Africa)
22.8 Murray Morris (Australia)	22.8 Murray Morris (Australia)
22.9 Bob Solomon (Australia)	22.9 Bob Solomon (Australia)
23.0 John Anderson (S. Africa)	23.0 John Anderson (S. Africa)
23.1 W. J. Ferguson (England)	23.1 W. J. Ferguson (England)

400 METRES	
40.2 George Rhoden (Jamaica)	40.2 George Rhoden (Jamaica)
40.4 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)	40.4 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)
40.5 Ivan Jacob (India)	40.5 Ivan Jacob (India)
440 YARDS	
47.3 Morris Gurotta (Australia)	47.3 Morris Gurotta (Australia)
47.4 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)	47.4 Herb McKenney (Jamaica)
47.5 George Rhoden (Jamaica)	47.5 George Rhoden (Jamaica)
47.6 Graham Gibson (Australia)	47.6 Graham Gibson (Australia)
47.7 Alan Dick (Australia)	47.7 Alan Dick (Australia)
47.8 Hugh Thiggaard (Australia)	47.8 Hugh Thiggaard (Australia)
47.9 Peter Fryer (England)	47.9 Peter Fryer (England)
48.0 John Anderson (S. Africa)	48.0 John Anderson (S. Africa)
48.1 Alan Sexton (England)	48.1 Alan Sexton (England)
48.2 John Bick (England)	48.2 John Bick (England)
48.3 George Gedde (Australia)	48.3 George Gedde (Australia)
48.4 Piet Greyling (S. Africa)	48.4 Piet Greyling (S. Africa)
48.5 George Knight (England)	48.5 George Knight (England)
48.6 C. Campbell (Australia)	48.6 C. Campbell (Australia)
48.7 Ross Price (Australia)	48.7 Ross Price (Australia)
48.8 John Bick (England)	48.8 John Bick (England)
48.9 Jack Carroll (Canada)	48.9 Jack Carroll (Canada)
49.0 Frank Hood (S. Africa)	49.0 Frank Hood (S. Africa)
49.1 Angus Scott (England)	49.1 Angus Scott (England)
49.2 John Bick (England)	49.2 John Bick (England)
49.3 Graham MacGregor (Australia)	49.3 Graham MacGregor (Australia)
49.4 U. Jovett (N. Zealand)	49.4 U. Jovett (N. Zealand)
49.5 Gerson (S. Africa)	49.5 Gerson (S. Africa)
49.6 Geoff Goodacre (Australia)	49.6 Geoff Goodacre (Australia)
49.7 Don Clark (S. Africa)	49.7 Don Clark (S. Africa)
49.8 J. H. Phillips (England)	49.8 J. H. Phillips (England)
49.9 Anore Bhatt (England)	49.9 Anore Bhatt (England)
50.0 Neil Danglefield (England)	50.0 Neil Danglefield (England)
50.1 Bernie Oberholzer (S. Africa)	50.1 Bernie Oberholzer (S. Africa)
50.2 W. Green (Australia)	50.2 W. Green (Australia)
50.3 W. Mulligan (N. Ireland)	50.3 W. Mulligan (N. Ireland)
50.4 M. T. Wright (England)	50.4 M. T. Wright (England)
50.5 A. Amu (Nigeria)	50.5 A. Amu (Nigeria)
50.6 M. Farrell (England)	50.6 M. Farrell (England)

800 METRES	
1:51.2 Roger Bannister (England)	1:51.2 Roger Bannister (England)
1:51.3 Bill Nankville (England)	1:51.3 Bill Nankville (England)
1:51.4 Don Macmillan (Australia)	1:51.4 Don Macmillan (Australia)
1:51.5 Bohan Singh (India)	1:51.5 Bohan Singh (India)
1:51.6 Bohan Singh (India)	1:51.6 Bohan Singh (India)
1:51.7 Albert Webster (England)	1:51.7 Albert Webster (England)
1:51.8 Donald Seaman (England)	1:51.8 Donald Seaman (England)
880 YARDS	
1:50.7 Roger Bannister (England)	1:50.7 Roger Bannister (England)
1:50.8 Brian Hewson (England)	1:50.8 Brian Hewson (England)
1:50.9 Angus Scott (England)	1:50.9 Angus Scott (England)
1:51.0 John Ross (Canada)	1:51.0 John Ross (Canada)
1:51.1 Bill Nankville (England)	1:51.1 Bill Nankville (England)
1:51.2 Don Macmillan (Australia)	1:51.2 Don Macmillan (Australia)
1:51.3 I. H. Boyd (England)	1:51.3 I. H. Boyd (England)
1:51.4 Bill Nankville (England)	1:51.4 Bill Nankville (England)
1:51.5 Len McRae (Australia)	1:51.5 Len McRae (Australia)
1:51.6 Athol Jennings (S. Africa)	1:51.6 Athol Jennings (S. Africa)
1:51.7 David West (England)	1:51.7 David West (England)
1:51.8 Louis Gooden (Jamaica)	1:51.8 Louis Gooden (Jamaica)
1:51.9 Desmond Williamson (England)	1:51.9 Desmond Williamson (England)
1:52.0 Tom White (England)	1:52.0 Tom White (England)
1:52.1 Bill Aylett (England)	1:52.1 Bill Aylett (England)
1:52.2 J. S. Hamilton (Scotland)	1:52.2 J. S. Hamilton (Scotland)
1:52.3 A. A. Gilling (England)	1:52.3 A. A. Gilling (England)
1:52.4 Albert Webster (England)	1:52.4 Albert Webster (England)
1:52.5 Jim Bagg (Australia)	1:52.5 Jim Bagg (Australia)
1:52.6 J. E. Grogan (England)	1:52.6 J. E. Grogan (England)
1:52.7 Doug Clement (Canada)	1:52.7 Doug Clement (Canada)
1:52.8 V. H. Collins (England)	1:52.8 V. H. Collins (England)
1:52.9 D. W. Collins (England)	1:52.9 D. W. Collins (England)
1:53.0 George Hoskins (N. Zealand)	1:53.0 George Hoskins (N. Zealand)
1:53.1 Derek Lettwith (England)	1:53.1 Derek Lettwith (England)
1:53.2 A. A. Martin (England)	1:53.2 A. A. Martin (England)
1:53.3 Arthur Wint (N. Zealand)	1:53.3 Arthur Wint (N. Zealand)
1:53.4 Graham Adair (Australia)	1:53.4 Graham Adair (Australia)
1:53.5 Frank Evans (England)	1:53.5 Frank Evans (England)
1:53.6 John Bick (England)	1:53.6 John Bick (England)
1:53.7 Bill Butchart (Australia)	1:53.7 Bill Butchart (Australia)
1:53.8 John Douglas (Australia)	1:53.8 John Douglas (Australia)
1:53.9 Keith Martin (England)	1:53.9 Keith Martin (England)
1:54.0 John Bryant (England)	1:54.0 John Bryant (England)
1:54.1 O'Connell (Australia)	1:54.1 O'Connell (Australia)
1:54.2 Donald Seaman (England)	1:54.2 Donald Seaman (England)
1:54.3 Len Gregory (Australia)	1:54.3 Len Gregory (Australia)
1:54.4 John Plummer (Australia)	1:54.4 John Plummer (Australia)
1:54.5 J. T. Taylor (England)	1:54.5 J. T. Taylor (England)
1:54.6 George Voss (S. Africa)	1:54.6 George Voss (S. Africa)
1:54.7 John Wall (S. Africa)	1:54.7 John Wall (S. Africa)
1:54.8 Dave Foster (Australia)	1:54.8 Dave Foster (Australia)

1,500 METRES	
3:44.0 John Plummer (Australia)	3:44.0 John Plummer (Australia)
3:44.1 Roger Bannister (England)	3:44.1 Roger Bannister (England)
3:44.2 David Low (England)	3:44.2 David Low (England)
3:44.3 John Plummer (Australia)	3:44.3 John Plummer (Australia)
3:44.4 Don Macmillan (Australia)	3:44.4 Don Macmillan (Australia)
3:44.5 Bill Nankville (England)	3:44.5 Bill Nankville (England)
3:44.6 Keith Martin (England)	3:44.6 Keith Martin (England)
3:44.7 John Bryant (England)	3:44.7 John Bryant (England)
3:44.8 O'Connell (Australia)	3:44.8 O'Connell (Australia)
3:44.9 Donald Seaman (England)	3:44.9 Donald Seaman (England)
3:45.0 Len Gregory (Australia)	3:45.0 Len Gregory (Australia)
3:45.1 John Plummer (Australia)	3:45.1 John Plummer (Australia)
3:45.2 J. T. Taylor (England)	3:45.2 J. T. Taylor (England)
3:45.3 George Voss (S. Africa)	3:45.3 George Voss (S. Africa)
3:45.4 John Wall (S. Africa)	3:45.4 John Wall (S. Africa)
3:45.5 Dave Foster (Australia)	3:45.5 Dave Foster (Australia)
ONE MILE	
4:02.0 Roger Bannister (England)	4:02.0 Roger Bannister (England)
4:02.1 John Landy (Australia)	4:02.1 John Landy (Australia)
4:02.2 Gordon Pirie (England)	4:02.2 Gordon Pirie (England)
4:02.3 Chris Chataway (England)	4:02.3 Chris Chataway (England)
4:02.4 Don Macmillan (Australia)	4:02.4 Don Macmillan (Australia)
4:02.5 Bill Nankville (England)	4:02.5 Bill Nankville (England)
4:02.6 Keith Martin (England)	4:02.6 Keith Martin (England)
4:02.7 John Bryant (England)	4:02.7 John Bryant (England)
4:02.8 O'Connell (Australia)	4:02.8 O'Connell (Australia)
4:02.9 Donald Seaman (England)	4:02.9 Donald Seaman (England)
4:03.0 Len Gregory (Australia)	4:03.0 Len Gregory (Australia)
4:03.1 John Plummer (Australia)	4:03.1 John Plummer (Australia)
4:03.2 J. T. Taylor (England)	4:03.2 J. T. Taylor (England)
4:03.3 George Voss (S. Africa)	4:03.3 George Voss (S. Africa)
4:03.4 John Wall (S. Africa)	4:03.4 John Wall (S. Africa)
4:03.5 Dave Foster (Australia)	4:03.5 Dave Foster (Australia)
TWO MILES	
8:40.0 Chris Chataway (England)	8:40.0 Chris Chataway (England)
8:40.1 Kevin O'Brien (England)	8:40.1 Kevin O'Brien (England)
8:40.2 Gordon Pirie (England)	8:40.2 Gordon Pirie (England)
8:40.3 Ian Dingle (Scotland)	8:40.3 Ian Dingle (Scotland)
8:40.4 John Landy (Australia)	8:40.4 John Landy (Australia)
8:40.5 Frank Sande (England)	8:40.5 Frank Sande (England)
8:40.6 Hugh Thiggaard (Australia)	8:40.6 Hugh Thiggaard (Australia)
8:40.7 Freddie Green (England)	8:40.7 Freddie Green (England)
8:40.8 Alex Breckon (Scotland)	8:40.8 Alex Breckon (Scotland)
8:40.9 Ray Perry (Australia)	8:40.9 Ray Perry (Australia)
8:41.0 D. Pennington (England)	8:41.0 D. Pennington (England)
8:41.1 H. H. Hutton (England)	8:41.1 H. H. Hutton (England)
8:41.2 M. R. Maynard (England)	8:41.2 M. R. Maynard (England)
8:41.3 George Knight (England)	8:41.3 George Knight (England)
8:41.4 Ray Tooby (England)	8:41.4 Ray Tooby (England)
8:41.5 John Plummer (Australia)	8:41.5 John Plummer (Australia)
8:41.6 Chris Brasher (England)	8:41.6 Chris Brasher (England)
8:41.7 Jack Braughton (England)	8:41.7 Jack Braughton (England)
8:41.8 Walter Hesketh (England)	8:41.8 Walter Hesketh (England)
8:41.9 Haverstock (England)	8:41.9 Haverstock (England)
8:42.0 J. Bromley (England)	8:42.0 J. Bromley (England)
8:42.1 Dennis Holden (England)	8:42.1 Dennis Holden (England)
8:42.2 Chris Brasher (England)	8:42.2 Chris Brasher (England)
8:42.3 H. H. Hutton (England)	8:42.3 H. H. Hutton (England)
8:42.4 E. E. Evans (England)	8:42.4 E. E. Evans (England)
8:42.5 J. H. Hutton (England)	8:42.5 J. H. Hutton (England)
8:42.6 Graham Thomas (Australia)	8:42.6 Graham Thomas (Australia)
8:42.7 Al Fisher (Canada)	8:42.7 Al Fisher (Canada)
8:42.8 Chris Brasher (England)	8:42.8 Chris Brasher (England)
8:42.9 A. Lawrence (Australia)	8:42.9 A. Lawrence (Australia)

Bookmakers Yet To Publish Antepost Prices On The St. Leger 3 Weeks Away

London, Aug. 24. The St. Leger, last of the season's five classic races, is only three weeks away but no bookmaker has yet published antepost prices on the race.

The reason that the layers are reluctant to offer prices may be the fact that the race looks virtually a two-horse affair between Sir Victor Sassoon's Pinza, the Derby winner, and the Queen's colt, Aureole.

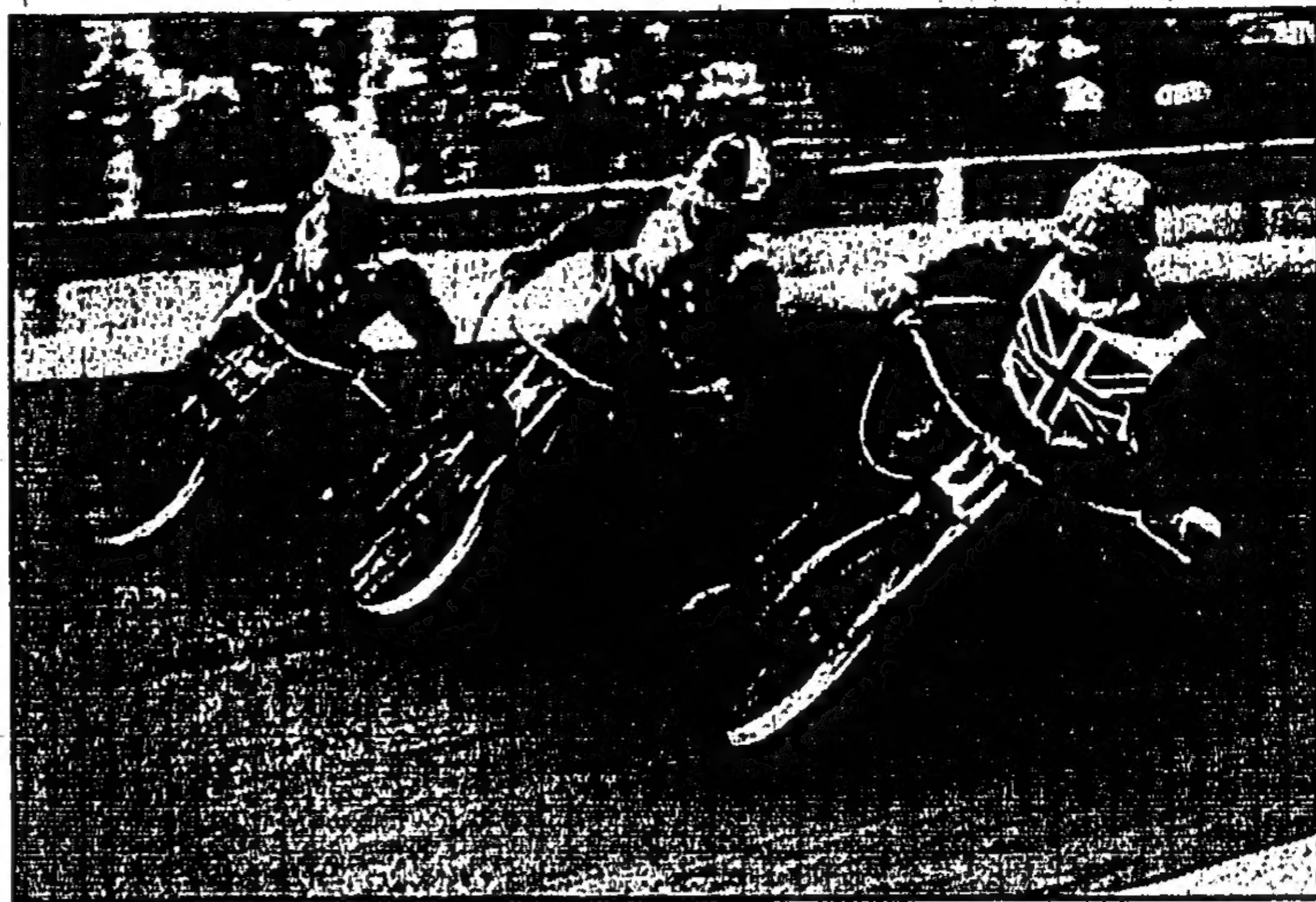
Both look exceptionally good to get places and win-and-place and place-betting on these two could take a lot out of the books. The failure of the bookmakers to lay the St. Leger is only another step in an antepost betting decline which has been going on for some time. There is no lack of interest in this form of betting among the public but bookmakers have been chary of offering the sort of odds the punters look for.

Coldo
Even the slightest cold
is to be feared
Don't let it spread
Defeat it from the start
by taking 1 or 2 CEFASPIN



CEFASPIN
BAYER

ENGLAND BEATS AUSTRALIA



The first heat, in which the English Captain, "Split" Waterman, beat the World Champion, Jack Young (Australia), when he clocked 68.4 secs. to clip off 3.5 sec. off the four laps record for the track in the second Speedway Test at Wembley which England won by 57 points to 51.

Picture shows—left to right—Jack Young, Graham Warren (Australia) and "Split" Waterman.

Two-Year-Olds Stole The Limelight At Last Week's York Meeting

London, Aug. 24.

A two-year-old stole the limelight at last week's meeting on the historic Knavesmire course at York.

The Pie King, owned jointly by the Americans, Mr Ray Bell and Mr Ellwood B. Johnston, proved his eminent stature with a facile victory in the Gimcrack Stakes; Mr Harry Joel's High Treason broke tradition by beating his older rivals to win the Nunthorpe Stakes, the British "spring" championship, and Mr A. L. Hawkins' Moonlight Express, trained like the Pie King by Paddy Prendergast in Ireland, pulverised the opposition in winning the Convivial Stakes.

At no previous meeting in Britain this year, Royal Ascot and Goodwood not excepted, had such a spate of juvenile talent been on show.

The Pie King, gaining the honour of another Gimcrack dinner speech for Mr Bell, added further laurels to those he had gained at Ascot and Goodwood. He seems likely to prove even better than Mr Bell's 1951 Gimcrack winner, Windy City.

The American owners certainly got a bargain when they acquired this colt by Solicitor out of Whirling Dun for 1,850 guineas at the Dublin yearling sales. In four wins out of five starts he has already won

HKFC TRAINING

Members of the Football Section of the Hongkong Football Club are reminded that training for the season will commence tomorrow, Tuesday, August 25, and will continue thereafter every Tuesday and Thursday. Training will be carried out in the Club's ground at Happy Valley commencing at 5.30 p.m. £7,817 and his value has been

estimated now at about £40,000.

Like so many other good horses, the Pie King is inclined to be lazy. Sir Gordon Richards had to give him a taste of the whip in the last of the Gimcrack's six furlongs but when he got down to business he left the opposition standing to win by four lengths.

NEXT OBJECTIVE

The Pie King's next objective is the £30,000 Garden State Stakes in New Jersey on October 31. He will be facing some unusual factors in this race, the richest two-year-old prize ever run.

The distance is one mile 110 yards, 2 1/4 furlongs farther than the colt has yet attempted, but the Pie King should stay this well enough. He has given evidence of stamina—in his victories in Britain.

More troublesome to him may be the unaccustomed "dirt" track and the American starting stalls. Mr Bell intends to try him over in plenty of time to give him a chance of getting used to these details. Meanwhile trainer Paddy Prendergast intends to gallop the Pie King on a dirt surface similar to that found on American tracks.

Good as the Pie King's display was, Moonlight Express was even more impressive. The son of Blue Train and Romanique, who had only one race previously, romped away from his nine rivals in the five furlong Convivial Stakes to win unchallenged by six lengths. British runners will see more of this strongly built colt. He is to take on Britain's best in the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket in October and he is engaged in all next year's classic races.

Moonlight Express is the last of the progeny of Blue Train, an ill-fated classic aspirant of six years ago. In 1947 Blue Train, classically bred by

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"ROYAL"	Bangkok	3 p.m. 20th Aug.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 20th Aug.	
"HUPUI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 27th Aug.	
"FENGNING"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 27th Aug.	
"YUNNAN"	Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 28th Aug.	
"HANYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 29th Aug.	
"PETER REED"	Kuching, Sarik, Bintaing, Sibau	8 a.m. 1st Sept.	
"SHENGKING"	Tanjong Pagar	5 p.m. 2nd Sept.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 4th Sept.	
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m. 7th Sept.	
"PAKHOI"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 9th Sept.	

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM			
"HUPUI"	Tientsin	24th Aug.	
"FENGNING"	Kobe	25th Aug.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	25th Aug.	
"PETER REED"	Sibu & Tanjong Pagar	27th Aug.	
"HANYANG"	Bangkok	27/28th Aug.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	31st Aug.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	31st Aug.	
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore	4th Sept.	
"PAKHOI"	Kobe	7th Sept.	

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE			
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon 5th Sept.	
"CHIANG"	Kobe, Yokohama, Sydney	7th Sept.	
"TAIPING"	Sydney	7th Sept.	
ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHANSI"	Australia, Oceania, Nauru & Manila	3rd Sept.	
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	4th Sept.	
"CHIANG"	Australia & Manila	4th Sept.	
"TAIPING"	Kobe	5th Sept.	

BLUE FUNNEL LINE			
Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.			
"AUTOLYCUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Aug.	24th Aug.
"LAOMEDON"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	28th Aug.	29th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Sept.	6th Sept.
"CLYTONEUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Sept.	14th Sept.
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Sept.	24th Sept.

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.			
"DONA ALICIA"	Sailed N.Y.	Sailed S.F.	Arr. H.K. (24 return)
"BATAAN"	do	do	25th Aug.
"TELEMANUS"	26th Aug.	17th Sept.	16th Oct.
"DONA NATHI"	10th Sept.	2nd Oct.	31st Oct.
"BENARES"	25th Sept.	17th Oct.	15th Nov.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

"AGAMEMNON"	4th Sept.	5th Sept.
"DONA AURORA"	19th Sept.	20th Sept.

Accept cargo for Kingston and to Central & South American ports on a chassis until proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

*Direct sailing to Pacific Coast Ports.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.			
Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K.	(24 return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-3) 6.45 a.m. Tue. Fri.	6.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Singapore/Hongkong	(DC-4) 11.30 a.m. Wed.	3.30 p.m. Thu.	
HK/Bangkok/Hongkong	(DC-4) 12.00 noon Sat.	6.00 p.m. Sun.	

All the above subject to alteration without notice. For passage and Freight Particulars please apply to

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West, 25875, 32144, 24878

Car Bodies Being Made Of Glass

A British firm is now building car bodies out of glass — glass which will withstand, for instance, a smash against a light pole and temperatures up to 200 degrees centigrade, twice the boiling point of water.

These bodies cost only £80. (So far no auto company is turning out production-line models but enthusiasts who want to mount their own glass body on a chassis can buy it readily.)

The glass is drawn in thin fibres, spun into a thick matting and moulded with resin. With each body comes a "repair kit" containing more of the plastic material which can be easily melted and moulded into the body in event of accidents.

The process is so simple that a car-owner should not need a garage-man's assistance.

What's more, the body weighs only 90 pounds—a fraction of the normal steel body weight. That means, of course, more speed with a smaller engine and far less petrol consumption.

Mass production should be simple because the basic body can be made from a single mould.

If British makers move quickly into production, they may be able to supply a sizeable dent in the American market.

Plugged His Radiogram Into Street Socket

Sydney, Aug. 23. Frederick Mills, 20, was bound over for three years for plugging a lamp post and putting his radiogram into a street light socket.

Mills, whose home has no electricity, tried first to run his radiogram by battery and dynamo and when that failed he ran a power line to the lamp post 200 yards away.

A policeman received a shock when he tried on the line. Mills told the court: "I have studied up electricity for a long time and felt I was quite safe plugging in."

And the magistrate replied: "You are lucky to be alive to answer the charge."

Mills left the court promising his 19-year-old girl friend, Jennifer Goldsmith, that he would attend night school for electrical engineering—China Mail Special.

CHINA MAIL

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
 Outwards From Europe Leaves Marseilles Due Hongkong Via
 "CAMBODGE" 1 Aug. 25 Aug. Saigon
 "AURAY" 1 Aug. 25 Aug. Japan
 "VIET-NAM" 20 Aug. 14 Sept. Saigon
 "CAMBODGE" 20 Aug. 21 Sept. Saigon
 via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports.
 via Djibouti to Madagascar.

FREIGHT SERVICE
 Outwards From Europe Leaves Marseilles For
 "COURSEULLES" Europe-Sailed 2 Sept. Japan
 "AURAY" Europe-Sailed 2 Sept. Japan
 "IRAOUADY" Antwerp-1 Sept. 12/14 Oct. Japan
 Homewards For Europe Leaves Hongkong For
 "MEKONG" Keelung-20 Aug. 25 Aug. ?
 "COURSEULLES" Keelung-4 Oct. 5 Oct. ?
 "AURAY" Keelung-30 Oct. 1 Nov. ?
 "IRAOUADY" Keelung-7 Nov. 8 Sept. ?
 † Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca,
 Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
 Subject to change without notice.

S.S. "VIET-NAM"

will sail for
MARSEILLES

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI,
SUEZ, PORT-SAID

Wednesday, 26th Aug., 1953, at 4 p.m.

EMBARKATION: Passengers are requested to board the vessel before 3 p.m. on Wednesday, August 26th.

BAGGAGE: Baggage room, hold and cabin luggage have to be registered at the Kowloon Godowns, Godown No. 50 (No. 2 Gate, Canton Road entrance) from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, August 25th, 1953.

CABIN BAGGAGE: cannot be accepted on board before embarkation time. Passengers will therefore have to collect their baggage from the godown between 1 and 3 p.m. on the 25th August, during which period cabin baggage only may be registered.

Passengers are requested to note that ALL BAGGAGE must be registered as prescribed above.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes
Queen's Building Tel: 26651

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"REBEVERETT"
 Arrives Aug. 23 from Manila.
 Sails Aug. 29 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"BRADEVERETT"
 Arrives Sept. 15 from Singapore.
 Sails Sept. 16 for Kobe & Yokohama.
 (Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
 Fast regular freight-refrigerator-passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR ARCTURUS"
 Arrives Aug. 25 from Manila.
 Sails Aug. 26 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khararashahr, Basrah & Bahrain.

"STAR ALCYONE"
 Arrives Aug. 27 from Singapore.
 Sails Aug. 27 for Naha, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Shimizu & Nagoya.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"
 Arrives Sept. 16 from Singapore.
 Sails Sept. 17 for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.
 (Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Pusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
 (Incorporated in the Republic of Panama)
 With Limited Liability
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BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

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Revival Of Demand For British Exports Likely In Near Future

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

The favourable movement in Britain's terms of trade which helped transform the country's balance payments position in 1952 appears to have ended. Between May and July there was no change on balance in either import or export prices.

This, however, is not necessarily a bad thing for Britain. For the decline in raw material prices which accounted for most of the improvement in her terms of trade has meant a corresponding fall in the purchasing power of the primary producing countries and therefore in their demand for British exports.

More important still, it has meant the loss of dollar earnings to the sterling area from such commodities as rubber and tin.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$280,427.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

GOVT. LOANS 31 1/2 (1048) 2800 @ 90 900 @ 90

BANKS HK Bank 1220 East Asia 133

INSURANCES Canton 300 Union 200 Underwriters 4.50 HK Fire 150

SHIPPING Waterport 11 500 @ 10.00 Asia Nav. 11

DOCKERS, ETC. Dock 1000 8.00 8.70 1300 @ 8.05

LAND, ETC. HK Hotel 7.00 1000 @ 7.55

HK Land 1.10 62 @ 25 @ 01

Stair Land 1.10 62 @ 25 @ 01

Humphreys 10.10 10.40 1000 @ 10.20

UTILITIES Trans 23 P. Tram (N) 21.10

Star Ferry 122 XD C. Light (Q) 12.20 12.30 100 @ 12.60

C. Light (N) 51 Electric 27.30 27.11 500 @ 27.30

Telephone 21.80 22

INDUSTRIALS Cement 19.10 19.10 1200 @ 19

Rope 17 17.99

STORES, ETC. Dairy 22.00 23 1200 @ 22.00

1000 @ 22.10 500 @ 22.10

COTTONS Textile Corp. 2.55 2.60 5000 @ 2.55

MISCELLANEOUS Yangtze 9 1/2

Brazilian Aid For Exports

The Brazilian authorities have taken steps to increase exports of goods that are difficult to sell on world markets because of their relatively high prices.

They have authorized exporters of a number of commodities to convert 30 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings on the domestic free exchange market at a higher rate than the official one.

The arrangement remains in force until December 31, 1953, after which the percentage negotiable on the free market will be reduced to 40, for the period January 1 to July 9, 1954.

Items coming within the scope of the new arrangements are: Cotton thread, cotton textiles, cotton linters, vegetable fibres, piassava, sisal, carac, cogulana, Brazil nuts in the shell, tucum nuts.

Timber from the Amazon area, sawn pine wood, pine wood for boxes, pine plywood, massaranduba wood, limbo wood, Tanned and raw hides and skins, wattle bark.

Oranges, tea, mate tea, hulls of rice, manioc starch, tobacco, service berry.

Menthol, eucalypti oil, babassu oil, castor oil, cumaru beans, rosewood essence, gourd seeds, soy-beans, medicinal roots, herbs, leaves and plants except ipocuanas, guarana, Balata.

With the exception of menthol and guarana, for which exporters received 15 per cent, all the foregoing items were previously allotted 30 per cent of earnings.

—Reuters.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:
 U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.0000
 Hong Kong dollar (per 100) 77.90
 Indian Rupee (per 100) 77.90
 Siam Baht (per 100) 77.90
 Indo-China piastre (per 100) 77.90

The point may have been reached where the balance of advantage would be in Britain's favour if raw material prices remained stable, or even rose slightly.

Effect of the falling raw material prices on Britain's terms of trade is shown in the detailed figures of the United Kingdom's trade for the first half of this year, just released by the Board of Trade.

Computed with the first half of last year Britain's monthly import bill was down by £38 million. But the actual volume of goods imported was "almost certainly" higher.

The fall in the prices Britain pays for her imports accounted for the largest part of the favourable swing in the terms of trade but the movement was assisted by the comparative firmness of British export prices. Monthly export earnings were down by £18 million between the two periods but this fall of approximately four per cent in value compares with a five per cent drop in the volume of exports.

TREND STOPPED

As a result, Britain's terms of trade—the ratio between the prices she pays for imports and those she receives for her exports—were nine per cent better at the end of the first half of this year than in June, 1952, and four per cent better than in January this year.

Recently, however, this trend has been halted. Between March and May this year Britain's import prices fell by three per cent while her export prices remained unchanged.

But in June import and export prices both fell by one per cent and the terms of trade ceased to move in her favour.

Later figures show that the position was again held in July. Real significance of the recent trend of world prices can be seen if one ignores the "overall" prices of Britain's imports and exports and looks instead at the movement in prices of her main imports and exports.

RAW MATERIALS

Digest fall in the prices of Britain's imports occurred in raw materials. These were 20 per cent cheaper last June than in the 12 months previously.

Corresponding fall in the price of imported foodstuffs was only three per cent.

On the export side the price of manufactured goods fell by three per cent and that of textiles and clothing by eight per cent.

The price of metals and engineering goods exports fluctuated narrowly during the half year but was on balance unchanged.

Raw materials accounted for nearly 40 per cent of Britain's imports and engineering products for an even higher percentage of her total exports in the first six months of 1953.

Britain's terms of trade are therefore particularly vulnerable to movements in the prices of these goods.

A POSSIBILITY

When raw material prices fall while the prices of engineering products rise or remain stable her terms of trade improve. But when these price movements are reversed, the terms of trade move against her.

This has not happened yet but the possibility is that it may soon do so. Raw material prices are beginning to level off after their long decline while growing competition from the United States and Germany may soon force down the price of engineering products.

Meanwhile the effect of all this has been to bring about a striking change in the distribution of British overseas trade.

Proportion of Britain's total imports coming from the sterling area rose from 38 per cent in the first half of 1952 to 47 per cent in the first half of this year.

At the same time exports to the sterling area fell three per cent to 40 per cent of the total.

DEFICIT INCREASES

The United Kingdom's trade deficit with the sterling area consequently increased from £2,000,000 a month in the first half of last year to £31 million a month in the first half of 1953—about half of its total monthly trade deficit.

London, Aug. 23.

The redistribution of trade, however, was not accompanied by any significant increase in United Kingdom exports to the non-sterling area.

Shipments to these markets were, in fact, only £1,000,000 a month more than in the second half of last year and slightly lower than last year earlier.

But it is encouraging to note that reports to dollar countries have recently reached record levels. How much this has been due to a conscious effort on the part of exporters and how much to the effect of the Commonwealth import restrictions it is impossible to say.

NO RELAXING

But the increase in dollar exports probably owes a good deal to the fall of purchasing power in the sterling markets.

Looking ahead, it is generally expected that with the end of the long decline of raw material prices the Commonwealth import restrictions will gradually be relaxed and demand for British exports will revive.

This has, in fact, already happened to some extent in the case of Australia. But this does not mean that British exporters could then afford to relax their efforts in other markets.

The need is still to expand trade with the non-sterling world, and so far no more than a start has been made on this task.

LENDING POLICY OF U.S. BANKS CRITICISED

Washington, Aug. 23. Some banks had relaxed their lending policies "beyond prudent limits" when Government controls on consumer credits were lifted last year, the Comptroller of Currency, Mr. Ray M. Gidney, said in his first annual report.

Mr. Gidney, who supervises the 4,000 national banks in this country, said more than a few have tightened up since then and adopted more realistic and conservative policies.

In his report Mr. Gidney thought the banks just "got scared" after reducing their lending standards.

All sound bankers consider it poor policy to lower credit standards in order to build up the number of a bank's loans and its earnings, he said.

Experience had shown this is invariably costly, Mr. Gidney said, because abnormal losses follow as soon as the lower standard loans go bad.

The annual report covered the year ended December 31, 1952 which was several months before Mr. Gidney took office. It expressed several of his opinions, however, such as: "It would be unwise to ease the law which set a ceiling on mortgage lending by national banks."

The national banks had \$30,200,000,000 of deposits and assets totalling \$108,100,000,000 on December 31—United Press.

Oil Output At High

London, Aug. 23. Crude oil production for the first six months of this year was a new high record of 352,000,000 metric tons compared with 312,000,000 in the first half of 1952, according to the calculations of the Petroleum Information Bureau.

The Middle East has now caught up with Latin America, both areas now showing 59,000,000 tons for the six months period.

The US was mainly responsible for the 20,000,000 tons increase, its output rising 10,000,000 tons to 171,000,000.

Output of the USSR and Eastern Europe is estimated at 20,000,000, the Far East had 7,500,000 and Canada 4,500,000—United Press.

LOSSES OF GOLD BY U.S.

In almost every week of this year (excepting only three weeks) there has been a substantial outflow of reserves from the U.S. In most recent weeks (seven of the past nine) it has included substantial U.S. losses of gold. To date the U.S. thus continues to over-finance its diminished export surplus.

The total supply of dollars to the world has never been higher. For 1953, excluding military aid, it is estimated at \$20 billion. That is only slightly higher than the \$18.5 and \$18.7 billion of 1952 and 1951, but, first, it is much higher than in previous years (from 1945 to 1950 the figures progressively rose from \$13 to \$17.5 billion); secondly, the dollars buy more than they did in 1952 or 1951; thirdly, including military aid the total supply of dollar or dollars worth this year is much higher than in any previous year, since this military aid has risen from \$0.5 billion in 1950 to \$1.4 billion in 1951, \$2.0 billion in 1952 and an estimated \$4.7 billion in 1953.

That makes the 1953 grand total 24.7 compared with 22.4 in 1952, 21.1 in 1951, 19.2 in 1950 and progressively lower figures in earlier years.

These grand totals are misleading, since military aid in the form of arms shipments from the U.S. does not add to the world's supply of dollars: by padding the national price put on such shipments, the dollar amount of military aid is inflated. But the part, if any, of the military aid that is spent abroad does add to the world's supply of dollars.

SHARPENING HIGHER

Despite the U.S. tariff and all the rest of it and despite lower prices than in 1952 and 1951, the U.S. private imports of goods this year are shaping to be higher than in those two years and much higher than in any previous year. Private invisible payments are holding well up to the 1952 peak. Even with capital outflow falling, the total U.S. supply of dollars to the world on private account this year is estimated at \$14.5 billion, almost identical with the figure of 1952 and 1951.

But this does not mean that the U.S. Government spending is the highest since 1949, when Marshall Aid was at its peak; including military aid, it is much higher than in 1949 or any other year. The figure which is mislabeled "U.S. Government imports of goods" has progressively risen from \$0.4 billion in 1950 to an estimated \$1.1 billion this year. This item includes U.S. stockpile purchases but most of these "imports" never reach the U.S.; they are pre-purchased by the U.S. abroad, and payments for them are prepayments for U.S. and NATO forces.

However economy-minded Congress may be, these U.S. Government expenditures cannot be turned off like a tap. When a country makes payments for its troops abroad or pays subsidies to its allies, it is actually by considerations other than foreign exchange reserves.

Britain had several centuries' experience of that business: Parliament constantly complained, but constantly found it wiser and cheaper to go on paying. The "Chevaliers de St. George" were gold sovereigns—Reuters.

Fresh Gains In Industrials On London Exchange

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Aug. 23. The recent recovery of industrial share prices continued on the London Stock Exchange last week, and fresh gains were recorded in a number of groups.

The Financial Times industrial share price index is now within a few decimal points of the 1953 high, reached at the beginning of last March.

Stores and textiles shares were in particular demand, in the former group, Great Universal Stores and Marks and Spencer's both rose to fresh peaks.

The interest in this class of shares undoubtedly owes much to the recovery of retail sales in recent months.

Most active market, however, was in oil shares, the stimulus here being of course the news from Persia.

It is too optimistic to expect that the overthrow of Mossadeq will result in an immediate invitation to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to return to Abadan but the political climate in Persia has obviously taken a turn for the better so far as the company is concerned.

The Persian news broke at a time when Anglo-Iranian shares were already rising on hopes of capitalisation of the company's enormous reserves.

As a result the shares have risen a further 7/6d to 27-11/16.

Burns rose in sympathy with Anglo-Iranian but other oil shares were hesitant.

An exception was Ultramarine which, at once time, touched 28/-, the highest level so far touched this year.

MOVE TO RESTRICT IMPORTS

Washington, Aug. 23. A move to restrict imports of tuna from Japan will be made when the United States Congress adjourns. It will be led by Mr. Robert Wilson (Republican, California) who believes that Japan is menacing America's tuna fishing fleets by her plan to export 102 million lbs of frozen and tinned tuna within the next year.

Mr. Wilson introduced a Bill to cut the imports just before Congress adjourned. The Bill will receive Congressional consideration when the new session begins in January.

The Bill would put annual imports of tuna from Japan and South America to 120 million lbs a year. It would permit the importation of greater amounts on a percentage basis if United States consumption of domestic and foreign tuna exceeded 480 million lbs a year, but would limit the percentage to a maximum of 20. It would also permit Peru and other American republics to send quantities of duty-free frozen tuna. Duty-free imports would be limited to five per cent of the market, based on imports in the preceding five years.

On the basis of the proposed initial quota of 120 lbs, the South American republics would be permitted to export 24 million lbs free of duty. A tariff of three cents a lb would be charged on 72 million lbs, while the remaining 24 million lbs would carry a duty of six cents a lb—China Mail Special.

Japanese bonds were irregular, with Tokyo 6 1/2% alone definitely strong, both 6% and non-assessed climbing up 2 1/2-1/2.

Metals shares were rather dull but copper firmed up. Gold shares were easier, closing at new lows for the month—United Press.

Anglo-Iranian dominated the oil market and advanced by 1/2 shilling to a new peak of 127/8d. But the idea of the great Abadan oil refinery once again pouring its huge stream of oil to world trade caused general hesitancy in the oil market.

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Rubber Chief Visits U.S.

Now in the United States on a month's visit is Sir Sydney Palmer, 69-year-old director of the British Rubber Development Board. He will spend much of his time in the U.S.A., much of it looking at and talking about roads—but roads with a difference.

They are roads coated with a mixture of rubber and asphalt. There are several hundred miles of them now in 19 different States. The BRDB pioneered their introduction through its American offshoot, the Natural Rubber Bureau of Washington.

Why rubber? With it, the surface lasts two or three times as long, cutting maintenance costs.

Sir Sydney, 40 years a rubber planter in Malaya, hopes to see the process widely used. It only 10 per cent of America's road programme used it, it would call for another 1,000,000 tons of Malaya's rubber.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1959.

SHEAFFER'S
Skip

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Sad Case

IT sounded to be the saddest case. From the dock the young man let out the cry: "Please sir, please sir, save me from drink, save me from myself."

The Bow Street magistrate, Mr. J. H. Blundell, adjusted his spectacles and his point of view to bring into proper focus the young man's plea.

Most people charged at Bow Street with being drunk do not demand salvation. All they want is that the fine imposed on them should be small and leave them money enough in their pockets to buy a hair from the tail of the dog that bit them, as soon as possible. Not this young man, though.

His name was Paul. He was good-looking in a theatrical kind of way. Speaking, he swept his hair off his forehead every now and again, and occasionally put his hand across his eyes, as if a headache was troubling him.

GUILTY? YES

"WERE you drunk?" the learned clerk asked him.

"Yes, yes, I was," cried Paul.

"You plead guilty then?"

"Oh yes," said Paul, sounding as though Shakespeare had written it.

The policeman who had arrested him went into the witness-box and told the magistrate of finding Paul drunk in the West End the night before. "He was no trouble, sir," the officer added.

"Do you want to say anything to me?" Mr. Blundell asked Paul.

"Yes, sir," he said, and paused and bit his lip. Then words came from him in a torrent. "You must stop me from drinking," he said, "please do that."

FIVE YEARS AGO

"YOU see," his voice became confidential. "I had a terrible breakdown five years ago, in 1948," he said. "During that I underwent a tremendous religious experience. For three months I was happy, wonderfully, wonderfully happy, and then..."

The rest of what he said was that since that three months of happiness he had not been happy, had been trying to recapture that time with the aid of the bottle, had failed.

The magistrate put back the case, and asked the probation officer to have a talk to Paul. He was shown out, and in the public gallery people turned to their neighbours and said how sad it was, this young man despairing so of himself.

THE EYES WATCH

OTHER drunks came and went. There was a Scot who in drink had taken exception to a Sassenach wearing a tie with the Mackenzie tartan; a Cypriot, who had been too noisy airing his views on the ladies of Piccadilly Circus late at night.

At last they brought Paul back. The fine had gone out of him, he looked more hollow-checked than before. The public gallery followed the probation officer into the witness-box with their eyes eager to learn the full story that lay behind the sad case.

"This man is not really an alcoholic, sir," the probation officer began, briskly. "He has never been in this sort of trouble before."

HIS PENITENT

Indeed, it began to grow clear what Paul's real trouble was—a tendency to dramatise, the everyday; a penchant for being examined by psychiatrists and medical men.

He was not free, and made his exit with a listless air of dejection, like an actor given a bit part who had hoped to play the hero of a great tragedy.

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GREEK EARTHQUAKES DISASTER



Six days after the first shocks, Argostoli, capital of the Greek earthquake island of Cephalonia, was still burning. This picture shows terrified inhabitants of Argostoli making their way through the ruins to the quayside to await small ships which took them to the mainland.

Maximum Penalty For Burglar

A 20-year-old youth was charged at the Victoria District Court this morning with a breach of deportation order and 18 charges of burglary, housebreaking and larceny.

The accused, Wong Shui-kei, alias Leung Wing-cheung, pleaded guilty to the deportation charge and 16 of the burglaries. He was sentenced to five years' hard labour by Judge W. A. Blair-Kerr—the maximum penalty that can be imposed by a District Judge.

The prosecution, conducted by Chief Inspector W. Apps, entered a nolle prosequi in respect of the remaining two charges to which Wong had pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Apps said that about 4.45 a.m. on July 6 two Police corporals in Nam Kok Road saw the accused coming out of the staircase of house No. 60—with a bundle under his arm. Stopped and questioned, he admitted having stolen the various articles of clothing and goods in the bundle from No. 58 Nam Kok Road.

Wong said he had entered the house by the roof, from where he had lowered himself by a rope into the kitchen through the window. Two lengths of rope were found concealed in his girdle.

PROPERTY RECOVERED

He told the Police that for the past two months he had been engaged with some companions in various thefts from dwellings in the district. He took the Police to the various premises in respect of which the charges were later preferred against him, and also to the pawnshops where he had pawned some of the property, which included watches, fountain pens and cash.

The accused admitted two previous convictions of larceny from the person and breach of a deportation order.

In asking for leniency, he asked the Court to take into consideration his youth, and also the fact that he had aged parents to support.

The sentences imposed were five years for the larcenies and three for the breach of a deportation order, which are to be served concurrently.

His Honour ordered restitution of property recovered from the pawnshops to the people concerned.

Outstanding Coronation Book

The Daily Express's "Coronation Glory" which is now on sale at the South China Morning Post office, priced at \$10.50, is an outstanding pictorial record, not only of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, but of previous British Queens, back to Elizabeth the First.

This admirable presentation supplies a fascinating historical background to this year's Coronation, both in pictures and text.

The illustrations of Queen Elizabeth the Second's Coronation are superb in every manner and include some splendid colour plates.

This is a book which one can continually pick up and from its pages derive renewed pleasure. It possesses all the qualities of a first-class publication.

Four Men On Murder Charge

Four men, Yim King, 22, marine store keeper, of 24 Russell Street, ground floor; Chan Chi-wai, 22, factory worker, of 80 Fuk Wah Street, first floor; Au Young-kong, 17, student, residing at 11 Queen Victoria Street, first floor; and Chau Ping, 30, tailor, of 145 Gloucester Road, third floor, who were all charged with the murder of King Kam-shan were remanded 7 days by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

ADCI Cockrane prosecuted. He stated that the defendants were originally charged with wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, but as Kau had died in Queen Mary Hospital on Saturday the amended charge of murder was now being made.

It was alleged by the Prosecution that the incident took place at Gloucester Road on August 11.

Mr. H. L. Kwan is representing the fourth defendant.

Dangerous Driver Fined

Mr. Thomas Tam in Central Court this morning imposed a \$500 fine for dangerous driving on Peter Chung-tang, 45, of 58 Java Street.

The charge against Chung was that on June 8, while driving along King's Road away from Town, he failed to stop behind a stationary train near Shiu Kuk Street and hit and injured two passengers alighting from the train. The accident happened half an hour after midnight.

The two passengers he hit were both taken to Queen Mary Hospital. One, Chau Man-nan, was not detained, though suffering from multiple abrasions; the other Lin Fuk-wing was found to be suffering from concussion and was detained for some time.

The Canton Arrives

Colony's New Crown Counsel Here

RMS Canton arrived from the United Kingdom this morning with a number of Colony residents.

Among the arrivals was Mr. John Pakenham-Walsh, newly-appointed Crown Counsel for Hongkong, accompanied by his wife and three-month-old daughter Carolyn Jane. Son of Mr. W. P. Pakenham-Walsh, who was judge of the High Court in Rangoon in 1947, young Mr. Pakenham-Walsh, 25, was educated in Bradfield College and University College, Oxford University where he obtained an honours degree in law. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He has served with the Royal Navy.

Returning here to join her husband was Mrs. D. G. Gifford-Hull, wife of Mr. G. B. Gifford-Hull, Chief Engineer supervising the building of the Tai Lam Chung Reservoir.

Others included Mr. A. S. Bank, Executive Officer of the Treasury Department, Mrs. Bank and two children; Mr. A. S. Dale, of the Fire Brigade, his wife and children; Mr. P. Donohue, of the Educational Department, and Mrs. Donohue; Miss A. W. Hurrell, former headmistress of Diocesan Girls' School, returning to do more educational work; Mr. A. el Arcadi, son of the well-known local solicitor, returning from five years of study in England; Miss F. Chandler, M.A. (Oxon), a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, en route to Tokyo.

Arriving from Bombay was Mr. J. R. Gordon, American Express roving manager, accompanied by Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Gordon will relieve Mr. F. C. Bridges, local manager, who is going to England on leave shortly. Mr. Bridges will be away for three months.

POW Exchange Continues

Panmunjom, Aug. 24. The Communists returned 150 American prisoners of war, including two stretcher cases today.

Earlier the Chinese had said there would be no sick or wounded.

Except for two men on stretchers, who were flown out by helicopter, all the Americans appeared to be in good health and in good but quiet spirits.

The last of three convoys of Communist convoys—covered trucks, which brought the Americans to the United Nations reception area, arrived at 10.32 hours this morning.

The Communists also returned 250 South Korean soldiers, Reuters.

Mother Charged With Murdering Her Son

The alleged killing by a young mother of her baby son was related by Crown Counsel before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, and a Jury of seven men at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when Lau Shu-lin, a 24-year-old married woman, appeared for trial on a charge of murdering Yeung Yuen-piu, a 20-months-old boy.

Accused was in tears when she was asked to plead. She pleaded not guilty, saying she was not aware of what had occurred.

The Prosecution was conducted by Mr. D.N.E. Ros, Crown Counsel, with Del-Insp. W. B. Scrugg present for the Police.

Mr. A. J. Clifford, instructed by Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the Defence.

A Jury of seven men was empanelled.

Outlining the case for the Prosecution, Mr. Ros said that the accused was charged with the murder of her small son. She lived at 124 Queen's Road East, second floor, with her husband and two children. The elder boy (deceased) was a year and eight months old at the time of the incident, while the younger boy was then 10 days old. The elder boy had been in continuous bad health for about a year and the father had been forced to spend most of his small earnings on medicine for the child's sake. The husband and wife were very short of money and for six weeks the husband, who was a street hawker, had earned very little. He owed the principal tenant two months' rent.

On the morning of May 17 last, the husband left home early. About 10 a.m. the principal tenant and another tenant noticed the accused sitting on her bed space with the two children.

About 10.30 a.m. two students, Wan Chee-shing and Tso Yiu-kwong, were standing on the pavement outside 124 Queen's Road East when they saw something fall on to the street. Looking at the object, they perceived it was a young child. Shortly after, they saw something else fall next to the body, and noticed this to be a woman. Wan went off to dial 999 while a crowd gathered around the two bodies.

CHILD DEAD

An ambulance arrived and the child and woman were taken to Queen Mary Hospital. On admission, Dr. Ho examined them both, found the woman to be seriously injured and the child dead. Dr. Chen also examined the woman, who was the accused. The next day, Dr. Pang carried out a post-mortem on the dead child.

At 11 a.m. on the day of the incident, Inspectors Scrugg and Morgan went to the premises where they directed the taking of certain photographs. They also found a small stool close to the verandah balustrade, while next to the stool was a pair of cloths.

On June 8, the accused was charged with murder, and she made a statement in answer. "You may think it is a very sad and tragic case and you may have great sympathy for the accused woman," Crown Counsel said in conclusion. "However, you find the facts proved you must not let your sympathy affect your minds or detract you from your duty as to whether the accused be guilty or not. I suggest that if you find the case proven beyond any reasonable doubt that the accused intended to cause her child to fall from the second floor balcony, then you must find her guilty of murder."

Evidence in support of the Prosecution's case was then called.

The trial is proceeding.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 8. Time Signal and Programme Summary; 9.00, Children's Half Hour presented by Sally Ann (Studio); 10.00, The Palace of the Queen presented by Bernard Braden from Town; 10.15, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 10.30, American Merry-go-round; 10.45, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 11.00, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 11.15, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 11.30, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 11.45, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 12.00, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 12.15, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 12.30, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 12.45, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 1.00, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 1.15, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 1.30, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 1.45, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 2.00, The Songs of Vincent Youmans and Frank Loesser; 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